23

LOUISVIILE, KY., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1865.

CALVERT, CIVILL & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE --- PRESS BUILDING, NO. 826. Jefferson Street, COOK & GOODMAN'S.

### DAILY UNION PRESS.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS, delivered in the city, TWENTY CENTS per week; at Portland and Shippingport TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week, payable to the carriers.

### WEEKLY UNION PRESS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE. ALL LETTERS relating to Subscriptions, Adverti ments, or other business with the paper, should be ad-dressed to "The Union Press. No. 226 January Louisville, Ky.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for the paper should be addressed to "The Editor of the Union Press, Louisville, Ky." Care should be taken to write on only one side of the No notice will be taken of Anonymous co

Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenti-cated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

Five lines (lorty words) or less, in column of "Wants,"
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Advertisements in Weekly Union Press.

UNDER THE BAN.-Harper & Brother, of New York, have published a translation of a work which has created in France the greatest theological "sensation" since the publication of Renan's "Life of Jesus," and which has also been widely read and discussed in England and Germany. It is entitled "Under the Ban (Le Maudit), a Tale of the Nineteenth Century. Translated from the French of M D'Abbe" \* \*

Under the form of a novel the work assails with conspicuous ability, and from a Catholic point of view, the Jesuits. The spirit of the book may be gathered from a sentence or two from the chapter on "The Two Popes." "In the Empire of the Ro-man Church, which comprises, it is said, 200,000,000 subjects, there are two kings. The one is visible to all, and is called the Pope. He is enthroned at the Vatican, with cardinals, chamberlains, prelates and guards, arranged like stage-dancers in a drama of the fifteenth century. The other is the real ruler. He is established at the Gesu, and is called the General of the Jesuits. He is the head of an association the most united, the most energetic, and the most powerful in the world. \* \* He is

most powerful in the world. \* \* He is the Richelieu of Catholicism; the other is its Louis XIII."

The work is written with a masterly command of all the resources of narrative, description and controversy, and cannot fail to make a deep and wide impression in the United States. The writer discriminates the United States. The writer discriminates between the Catholic Church and what he considers its corruptions. To the first he assumes to belong, and in its true interest insists that his work is written. For sale by Civill & Calvert.

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HOW TO GET A FARM AND WHERE TO FIND ONE, is the title of a new book, by the author of "Ten Acres Enough." Price \$1 75. Civill & Calvert have it

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dical Director U. S. A. General Hospitals of Louis-Ey., and Jeffersonville, Ind.—Surgeon R. H. Gil-United States Volunteers. Offico—Walnut street, con Fourth and Fifth.

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harge. Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut. Crittenden U. S. A. General Hospital. ner Fifteenth and Broadway.

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ch 2, Griffin House, 31-2 miles out on Newburg papers. nch 4, Gaza House, out on Newburg road, (Measles.) Officers' U. S. A. General Hospital. C. McDermont, Surgeon United States Volunteers, in

e. ner of Brook and Broadway. Jefferson U. S. A. General Hospital. mile east of Jeffersonville, Indiana.

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### MAIL & RAILROAD RECORD

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

Altitivates of Bialiss.	11
Fastern Mail closes Sunday ARRIVES. CLOSES. 9 A. M.	1
First Eastern and Northern	1
First Western	1
First Nashville	1
Louisville & Lebanon Railroad	1
All Way Mails	1
Cincipnati Mailboats	
Monday. Tuesday. Wedns'day Wed'day.	-
Friday. Friday. Saturday. Saturday.	
Shelbyville Mail 6 P. M. 12 night	1

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Direct letters plainly, giving the name of the Postoffice, County and State; also, the number of residence and name of street when known. Write the name of the person in full.

n in full.

postage stamp should be placed on the upper rightcorner, leaving space between the same and adfor post-marking, without interfering with the viting.
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Prepayments by stamps required on all Letters to places within the United States, three cents for every half ounce and fraction over.

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Classification of Mail Matter.

Mail matter is divided into three classes, viz: First, letters; second, regular printed matter; third, miscellaneous matter.

The First Class embraces all correspondence, wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

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The postage on matter of the first class (eletters) is now uniform throughout the United States, being at the rate of three cents for each 3/2 ounce, or fraction thereof in

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Articles of clothing, beling manufactured of woot, corsale by Civill & Calvert.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE.—Two thousand old papers, in perfect order, for wrapping paper, for sale at the PRESS OFFICE, tf.

# DAILY UNION PRESS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS GOVERNORS. A very pretty quarrel is on hand now between Jeff. Davis and the Governors of Alabama and Mississippi. The difficulty with Governor Clarke, of Mississippi, is in regard to the State troops called out by him to repel the raids of Davidson and others operating from the Mississippi river as a

His serene highness, Jeff. Davis, insists 402 THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERupon these troops being mustered into the regular army of the Confederacy, but Governor Clarke respectfully demurs. The Governor declares that he, as Commanderin-chief of the militia of his State, will con-Watchmaker trol these troops, and refuses compliance with Davis' orders. Success to him, we say. The trouble with Governor Watts, of Alabama, is in reference to the exemption question. He is unwilling to permit Davis to decide who is exempt in the State of Alabama, and in his reply says ministers, druggists, and members of the press are to be considered exempt.

to go unpunished. That he is guilty of treason no loyal man in the Commonwealth

On Tuesday, Mr. Gardiner offered in the Senate the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate of Kentucky, That the Committee on the Court of Appeals be instructed to inquire into the cause of the absence of Chief Justice J. F. Bullitt of our Appellate Bench, where he is, and that if they find that he has been guilty of a violation of the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Kentucky, or belongs to any secret society or organization, the object of which is the overthrow of the Government of the United States, or that of any loyal State, or of complicity in the rebellion, that they prepare an address with a view of causing the Governor of this Commonwealth to remove him from office. and that with a view to ascertain the facts, they have power to send for persons and

The resolution was amended by Senator Sampson, who introduced a provision that, before investigation, the President of the United States be requested to allow Judge Bullitt to be present at the same. The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

### MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS.

The Cincinnati Gazette has the honor of being the first, so far as we know, of sug-General Mospitals, New Albany, Indiana.

General Mospitals, New Albany, Indiana.

Medical Director of Northern Department in charge of the General Hospitals at New Albany:

Charles S. Tripler, Sargeon, U.S. V. Office, Cincinnati, Ohso, Sargeon Thes. W. Fry, U. S. V., Superintendent of Hospitals (Ohsopitals). Office, DePaw Hou e.

Hospitals (Ohsopitals) of the country in this way and we think it the stream of the country in this way and we think it very commendable.

The Gazetta suggests that the suggests that the superior of lawyers engaged in a large and varied practice, still he steadily grew in the esteem and confidence of the community, until public opinion placed him by the side and acknowledged him the peer of the side and acknowledged him the peer of the boats he captured and paroled or set free the prisoners he took. His men and officers told the officers on the Ben South His ambition was all professional. Still he has filled political positions, and was one.

Clarksville. I had charge day and he seemed very patient under his severe affliction. On Sunday, December 11th, Lyon started for Hopkinsville, having previously sunk the side and acknowledged him the peer of the boats he captured and paroled or set free the prisoners he took. His men and officers told the officers told the

The Gazette suggests that the patriotic work be organized by the Chambers of Commerce of Cincinnati and Louisville, and it thinks the plan would meet with a response | the

that would at once establish its success. No man has done more to defend the people of the State would be glad of the op-

portunity to do something for him in return. We trust our Chamber of Commerce will

sary. He has publicly declared that he is sary. He has publicly declared that he is not opposed to changing the status of slavery in the Southern States, and that he is in favor of enlisting all the colored troops possible into the armies of the Republic.

And yet, differing radically and states of the Republic. possible into the armies of the Republic. Col. Ewing, of his staff, says the General into his army. He has already taken mea-

who come into Savannah. President Lincoln's reply to the petition of two hundred and fifty young people of years of age, for the freedom of all slave

sures to organize all the able-bodied slaves

children, is as follows: Tell those little people I am very gla their young hearts are so full of just and generous sympathy, and that while I have not the power to grant all they ask, I trust that they will remember that God has, and that, as it seems, He wills to do it

The second anniversary of President on the platform. There are some features of this meeting deserving notice, as indicating the present stage of the great anti-Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was 4 commemorated by the colored people of Philadelphia on New Year's night. A letter was received from Senator Sumner, who

any military success to save the country. It has already saved the national character. The future historian will confess that it saved everything. It remains for us to uphold it faithfully, so that it may not be impaired in a single jot or tittle.

In Swanzey, New Hampshire, there is a brave young soldier, on furlough, who is only eighteen years old, but has served three years in the Union army, taken part in forty-three battles and twenty-seven skirmishes, had two horses shot under him, and during the whole time has received no injury.

A man in Cincinnati has got into trouble by the publication of the income taxes. His either that he was living beyond his means or that he had swindled the Government and would swindle others if he got a chance.

At Silver City, Nevada, on election day, the Union men nailed a rebel flag upon the sidewalk in front of the polls, that every voter might trample it under foot, while we see in him more than ever the exhibithe Star-Spangled Banner was flying over-tion of moral greatness.—[Christian Regis-ter,

### [For the Union Press. TO MISS MARY W.

Than a roguish smile from her laughing eyes, Mild as a sunbeam on an April day; But sweeter still and greater do I prizo

Her silvery laugh ringing far and wide, Like the warbling echoes of a mountain stream As it dances along o'er its rugged bed, Chasing the joyous sunset's gleam.

Her heart, o'erflowing with purest love Sheds a genial warmth on kindred souls; While her heavenly nature, calm and pure The loving attributes of God unfolds I would that I might all her virtues sing, But justice dwells uot in an earthly voice;

# Her praises are by angels gaily sung— Making the cherubs glad and heaven rejoice,

Hon. James Speed. he considered exempt.

And these are not the only things disturbing the harmony down South. The radicals favor the making Lee Dictator, by giving him full power to appoint all the officers in the Confederate army. Of course this is not particularly pleasing to Davis' haughty spirit.

JUDGE BULLITT.

We are glad to see that a movement is being made in the Legislature for examining the case of Chief Justice Bullitt. It will be a crying shame if he should be permitted to go unpunished. That he is guilty of clusively, and placed soon after his graduation, in charge of his father's large farm and numerous slaves—yet he, at the early age before indicated, frankly announced his deep and uncompromising hostility to the institution of slavery, and begged permission to turn to more congenial pursuits.

His request was granted, and Mr. Speed

chose the profession of law. After writing some time in a Clerk's office, for the purpore of acquiring a knowledge of legal forms and the local laws of Kentucky, he entered upon the regular and systematic study of his profession—was licensed before

members some of the brightest ornaments of the legal profession of Kentucky. The names of Judge Nicholas, James Guthrie, Judge Rowan, Preston L. Loughboroug, Chancellor Pirtle, Chancellor Logan, and the present United States District Judge of Kentucky, Hon. Bland Ballard, now recur to our memory, as distinguished members of the Louisville bar, at the time and whilst Mr. Speed practiced at it. In professional conflicts with these eminent lawyers, his own really fine abilities were developed, and all the powers of his capacious mind called into exercise. Although not exempt from the vicissitudes that usually attend the career of lawyers engaged in a large

has filled political positions, and was once beaten for office. He was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature of Kentucky in 1846. In 1848 he was a candidate for a seat in the convention called to amend the Constitution of his pative State. He a seat in the convention called to amend Constitution of his native State. He the Constitution of his native State. He made a thorough and able canvass of the city of Louisville, advocating emancipamitting depredations, mostly of highway-

Again, in 1864, he was, without solicita-We trust our Chamber of Commerce will take right hold of the matter. If not, let the people take it in hand themselves.

SHERMAN ON THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Again, in 1803, he was, without soliciation on his part, elected to the Senate by the Union party of Louisville. He took his seat in September following, and participated prominently in all the debates and questions growing out of our National difference of the conscription to the opposite side of the Cumberland, and had lain out in the woods for several nights.

One of them very properly characterized against all resolutions denunciatory of the times a year.

thoroughly as he did, with the great mass Col. Ewing, of his staff, says the General would gladly incorporate 50,000 negroes into his army. He has already taken measures to organize all the able-bodied slaves bers, and their personal respect. His honesty and earnestness of purpose, his un-flinching loyalty and unselfish patriotism, gained confidence, inspired esteem, and made of his bitterest political opponents the warmest personal friends. He left the Concord, Massachusetts, under eighteen Senate without a stain upon his character, or a doubt of his purity and sincerity.-[Indianapolis Journal.

### The Emancipation Jubilee.

On Monday last the ever memorable act of January 1, 1864, which decreed liberty to three millions of slaves, was commemorated at the Tremont Temple. The services began in the afternoon and continued in the evening, and the tried friends of abolition were slavery movement.

Thirty-two years ago two men, compara-tively young, the one an American and the other an Englishman, grasped each other's hand for the first time. Before, they had been strangers; but as their hearts throbbed with the same high purpose, they at once became friends. Henceforth their names were to be wrought into the history of the greatest moral movement of the age. These men were William L. Garrison and George

report and evil report were uncompromisingly faithful.

The bitterest enemy of Mr. Garrison
could not question his honesty or unswerving fidelity. He stood on the platform of
eternal justice, and in the name of humanity, Christ and God, demanded that this
nation be true to its great principles of freedom. He has lived to see the fulfillment of
his wishes. But to day he is greater avan banker refused him credit on the ground his wishes. But to-day he is greater, even, either that he was living beyond his means than when he was hurling his flery bolts at the great crime against humanity. In the hour of success he is magnanimous, and merges all personal considerations in his joy that the cause has triumphed. Much as we have esteemed his fidelity and courage when confronted by a false public sentent, we honor him still more for the the rebs, and I rather think from his movements, that he rather fight than eat at any time.

J. H. M.

Mr. S. P. Talor, of New York, who took part in the late musical festival in that city, in the course of the results of the rebs.

### Letter from Smithland, Kv.

A Yankee Cheese Box—Gen. Lyon—Rebel Conscription—Iron Clads and Tin Clads.

Correspondence of the Union Press SMITHLAND, KY., Jan. 5, 1865.

It is pleasant both to think and write about a man of an honorable, unselfish and lofty character. Such a man, in all repects, is James Speed, the Attorney General of the United States. Some of the traits that more strongly mark his character, and distinguish his mature manhood, and some of the opinions that have influenced his political associations through life, were developed at a very early age. We allude to his utter abhorrence of social and everything like religious oppression. It was this sentiment that determined him to dissolve his connection with the Whig party, of which had always been an ardent and consistent supporter, when it engrafted upon its principles Know Nothingism; and it was also in the same and interesting incidents occurred during the time that our fleet was under blockade at Nashville, which seemed to beguile the officers and many dour detention. Lieut. Com. Fitch, of the Cumberland Division, Mississippi Squadron, conducted the part which the navy took in the battles at Nashville with great skill, prudence and bravery. Thomas, he engaged the batteries on the river while the cavalry came upon them in the rear and captured all the guns and many of the men. Previous, however, to the grand attack, the monitor Neosha had run down in front of the rebel batteries and left fire several times. The rebs had several steel guns, and they fired upon her with great accuracy. They soon de-

pilot house.

The monitor has a revolving turret with two 11-inch guns, and when they were discharged the shock was felt in Nashville, some 8 or 10 miles distant in a direct line.

While Hood lay before Nashville, Gen. Lyon started on his grand raid through Kentucky. He crossed the Cumberland at a place called Bowling Green, about fifteen miles above Fort Donelson. He first captured the "Thomas E. Tuttle," a transport from St. Louis, having on board a few soldiers.

soldiers On the night of the 8th or 9th of Decem on the night of the Sth or 9th of December attaining 21 years of age, and removed to and settled in Louisville, where he lived, in the enjoyment of an extensive and lucrative practice, up to the time when the President called him to fill the office of Attorney General of the United States.

Mr. Speed was industrious, energetic and talented, and rose rapidly in his profession. It is enough to say of him, that he won distinction at a bar, numbering amongsts its members some of the brightest ornaments of the legal profession of Kentucky. The gineers to do duty under penalty of death.
They captured the "Echo" in this way, and
by firing with their four "12-pounders" and
their musketry from the shore.
The towboats "Hornet" and "Kellog"
barely escaped capture by the bravery and

barely escaped capture by the bravery and skill of their commanders. A shell wounded a young man on the "Echo" so that he had to have his left leg amputated just below the knee, and the right one at the ankle. His name is Stephenson, if I remember, and his residence is Leavenworth, Ind. The rebel surgeons amputated his limbs and left him in a charge them the right of the residence is the stephenson of the residence is the stephenson. a house near the river. One of our gun-boats took him thence to the hospital at Clarksville. I had charge of him for one

State of Kentucky from rebel invasion than General Thomas, and we think the loyal people of the State would be glad of the opizens and conscripting every man and bo capable of bearing arms, and shooting down any who resisted or who attempted

General Sherman's position on the status of slavery in the Southern States, and on the question of the enlistment of negroes North and South, has been considered heretofore as rather equivocal. It would have been a great pity if so accomplished a soldier as he should be at fault in this matter. But anxiety on the point is no longer necessure where the condition and the Government against the insurgents. He sustained the Union people. If the copperheads of the Worth, whom I have heard complain of the "Incoln tyranny," would have a little compelled to adopt, in order to overthrow and break the power of the rebellion. He commended Mr. Lincoln as a great, wise and good man, and voted, (often alone), and good man, and voted, (often alone), and good man, and voted, (often alone), arguinst all resolutions denunciatory of the

But, as you know, Lyon has come to grief as well as Hood. They both find, although marching North in winter, that the climate is too warm for them, or rather they meet with such a warm reception at the hands of the "Lincoln hirelings" that they are glad to start South on the

Immediately after the great battles and great victories before Nashville, which sent Hood whirling headlong through Franklin on his retreat across the Tennessee, the whole fleet of gunboats came down the Cumberland as fast as the rapidly rising current and steam could carry them. Admiral Lee immediately started with part of the fleet up the Tennessee, to prevent, if possible, Hood's crossing into Alabama. The expedition started from Paducah at the mouth of the Tennessee, on Tuesday Dec. 20. It consisted of the monitor "Nevada," the "ron-clads" Cincinnati and Pittsburg, and the "tin-clads" Reindeer, Silver Lake, Fairy and Naumkeag. These with the Admiral's two tugboats, proceeded up the river as fest as the rapid and rising current

as fast as the rapid and rising current would permit, which was very slowly. They arrived off Eastport, Miss., on Sun-day. Here the heavy iron-clads were obliged to stop on account of the shoals between that place and Florence, about thirty miles further up, at the foot of "Muscle shoals." But the Admiral lost no time in proceeding with the monitor Neosha and two "tin-clads" (as they are called) to Florence, Alabama. Here they found that the rebels had planted batteries on both sides of the river to arrest their further progress. The rebels under Hood were crossing still further up, where no gunboats could reach them except light draft "tin-clads." The Neosha, with Admiral Lee on board, fought Thompson. They have been known through the reproaches of men. Now the world esteems them honorable. In the future their memories will be cherished and their lives and labors be ranked with Wilberforce and Buxton. They planted themselves on a high moral principle, and through good report and evil report were uncompromisingly faithful. of Vol. Lieut, Glassford. They shenced two batteries effectually and were struck with only one shot, which did no damage. I lis-tened to an amusing account of the fight between the "Neosha" and the rebel batte-ries. They fired but few shots but made those few tell, breaking one rebel gun in pieces and knocking another into the river pieces and knocking another into the river and silencing all. An amusing incident happened on board which is worth telling. Admiral Lee was having a fine Turkey roasted in a stove on deck, when a rebel shell took the Turkey, dish and all, out of the oven and overboard into the river! The Admiral lost his dinner, but he whipped the rebs, and I rather think from his movements, that he rather fight than eat at any

Mr. S. P. Talor, of New York, who took part in the late musical festival in that city, is probably the oldest organist in the coun-try. He is 85 years of age and has played the organ since he was 12. He was the first to introduce the chant in church service.

### Families of Enlisted Slaves.

Shall they be Enfranchised by Congressional Acts .-- Speech of Senator Sum-

Our telegraphic report of Mr. Sumner's

families that it has to enfranchise the colored soldiers. The two powers are coincident and from the same source. It has already been assumed that Congress may enfranchise the colored soldiers. This has been done by solemn statute, without any reference to the conduct of his pretended owners. If we never asked the reason for such enfranchisement, it must be found, first, in practical necessity, that we may such enfranchisement, it must be found, first, in practical necessity, that we may secure the best services of the slaves; and, second, in its intrinsic justice and humanity. In brief, the Government cannot be so improvident, and so foolish, as to attempt to obtain the services of the slave at the hazard of life, without securing to him the boon of freedom. Nor, if the Government were so bereft of common sense as to forego this temptation to the enlistment of efficient this temptation to the enlistment of efficien service, could it be guilty of the unuttera-ble meanness of using the slave in the nable meanness of using the slave in the national defense, and then returning him to bondage. Therefore, the slave who fights is enfranchised, but every argument and every consideration which pleads for the enfranchisement of the slave pleads for the enfranchisement of the family. There is the same practical necessity for doing it, and the same unutterable shabbiness in not doing it. There is no principle of law better doing it. There is no principle of law better established than the rule that any ac-knowledged right carries with it all inci-

dents essential to its exercise. I do not employ technical language, but I give the idea which is founded in reason and the nature of things. It would be vain to confer a right, or a favor, if the means of its enjoyment were denied. From this simple statement the conclusion is irresistible. ement the conclusion is irresistible. conferring upon Congress the power to create an army, the Constitution conferred therewith all the powers essential to the exercise of the principal power.

If Congress can authorize the enlistment of slaves, as it unquestionably can, it may at the same time authorize their conference. the same time authorize their enfran-nisement, and by the same reason it may athorize the enfranchisement of their fam-

authorize the enfranchisement of their families, and all this from the necessity of the case and to prevent an intolerable meanness. An English patriot, nearly two centuries ago, exclaimed, in memorable words, that he would give his life to save his country, but he would not do a mean thing to save it. If there be any value in this declaration, it may well be invoked when it is deliberately argued that the National Government can create an army and in this ernment can create an army, and in this service can enfranchise the slave which it enlists, but that it is impotent to enfranchise his family. I know not how we can use his right arm, and ask him to shed his blood in our defense, and then hand over his wife and child to bondage. The case is too clear for argument. The human heart regrets the insufferable pretension. But it is said the slave has no family. Such is the argiment of slavery. For all that he has, as well as all that he is, even his wife and child, belong to another. Surely this unrighteous pretension will not be made the apology for a denial of rights. If the family of the slave be not designated by law, then it must be ascertained by the next best evidence possible, that is, by cohabitation nd mutual recognition as man and wife; and any uncertainty in the evidence must be regarded as a natural incident of slavery As men cannot take advantage of their own wrong, so slaveholders cannot on this occasion take advantage of slavery. Any otherule would practically unite with slavery indenying to the slave his wife and child. There is a well-known French maxim which says that it is only the first step which costs, "Ben'est que le premier pos que conte." And on this occasion permit me to say that it is only the first stage of the argument which merits attention. Concede that the soldier may be enfranchised, and it follows that by the same constitutional power his family may be admitted to an equal liberty. Any other conclusion would be as illogical as it is inhuman, and discredible alike to the head and heart. There is no argument, whether of reason or of humanity, for the unfranchise-ment of the soldier, which does not plead equally for that of his family. Nay more, I know not how we can expect a blessing on our arms while we fail to perform this duty. I cannot close what I have to say without adding that in my opinion Congreat this moment is complete master of the whole question of slavery everywhere in the United States. Even without any con-stitutional amendments it can sweep it all out of existence precisely as it can remove any other obstruction to the national de-fense, and all this by virtue of a power as indisputable as the power to raise armies or to suspend the habeas corpus. Future generations will read with amazement that great people, when their national life was assailed, hesitated to exercise a power so simple and beneficent; and this amazement will know no bounds as they learn that Congress higgled for months on the ques-tion whether the wife and children of the olored soldier should be admitted to free Madame Drouyn de Lhuys has addresse

a letter to Mrs. Dayton, expressing the pro-found sentiments of regret which the death of the late minister of the United States has left in the hearts of all who knew him. declares how much she herself had been affected by the lamentable loss, and how sincerely she sympathizes with the widow under her sad bereavement.

There are now in the world about 7,000,000 Jews. About half that number are Europe. Russia alone comprises 1,200,000. It is remarkable that in England, France and Belgium, where the Jewish race is completely emancipated, the number is diminishing, while it is increasing elsewhere. At Frankfort-on-the-Main there is one Jew to every 16 Christians. In France there are every 16 Christians. In France 80,000 Jews, in England 42,000. ANCESTORS IN HEAVEN.—It was a beau-

tiful expression of Burke's upon the death of his son, that his child in this world should be his ancestor in the skies. Elder born in glory—the junior of the hou is the senior in heaven.

A time-honored and universally known doorkeeper of the White House, domestically called Edward, publicly named Jimmy, who has been in the office since Gen. Jackson's day, was discharged by Mrs. Lin-There were 169,043 sheep owned in Massa

## INDIANA NEWS.

NO. 221

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.—It is understood that the citizens of Fort Wayne are anxious to have the next Indiana State Fair held at that place, and at the meeting of the State Round of American large Thursday State (Correspondence of the Union Press.)

SMITHLAND, KY., Jan. 5, 1865.

Circumstances have hitherto delayed my fulfilling a promise to "drop you a line" occasionally. There has been no lack of interesting incidents in this part of Kentucky for the past month. Hood's investment of Nashville and Lyon's raid into Kentucky have kept the whole country in a ferment, and made lively times for the divisions of the Missispipi Squadron belonging to the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers.

Many amusing and interesting incidents occurred during the time that our fleet was under blockade at Nashville, which seemed to beguile the officers and men during the weary hours of our detention. Lieut Com. Fitch, of the Cumberland Division, Missispipi Squadron, conducted the part which the navy took in the battles at Nashville with great skill, prudence and bravery. Acting in concert with the army under Genthomas, he engaged the batteries on the river while the cavalry came upon them in the rear and captured all the guns and many of the men. Previous, however, to the grand attack, the monitor Neosha hadrun down in front of the rebel batteries and many of the men. Previous, however, to the grand attack, the monitor Neosha hadrun down in front of the rebel batteries and engaged the in fire several times. The rebs had several steel guns, and they fired upon her with great accuracy. They soon destroyed the temporary wood work which had been erected for officers' quarters, but after that was demolished their shells had very much the same effect that a pop-gun might have on the back of a turtle.

The "Johnmies" curse dias as "d—4" Yan- The wood had been erected for officers' quarters, but after that was demolished their shells had very much the same effect that a pop-gun might have on the back of a turtle.

The "Johnmies" curse first method for the resolution entranchising the families of elisted Slaves, dath the seeme for the present proposition to the resolution, as our readers were yester-day indermed. The resolution as a first method was a f that place, and at the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture last Thursday, Secre-

On January 1st, Dr. Abram Brown, aged On January 1st, Dr. Abram Brown, aged ninety years, and probably the oldest physician at the time of his death in the country, departed this life at Lawrence-burg. He settled in that place in 1819, and in 1820 led off in the organization of the first sabbath-school known there. He also aided in the establisment of the first Presbyterian Church in that community. Dr. Brown was foremost in every benevolent and christian enterprise. His faculties were spared in full vigor to near the close of his pared in full vigor to near the close of his

The Supreme Court, now in session at In-The Supreme Court, now in session at Indianapolis, has adopted new rules of practice, rescinding all old ones, except so far as they apply to cases already submitted. The old 30th rule, as to the technical words necessary to conclude a bill of exceptions pertaining, is abolished as to all cases. It is the intention of the Court to have oral arguments in most cases. The docket is to be called by circuits. Hereafter arguments in cases will be heard, beginning on the 14th of February next, when the Fahnestock murder case from this city will be argued before the court.

Hon. Samuel Lamb, of Marion, recently sheriff of Howard, has been sworn in as sheriff of the Supreme Court of Indiana, vice Hon. Henry Nelson, retired. Mr. Nelson served in this function for ten long years previously, before he retired to make room for his illustrious successor. We could have better spared a better man than Nelson. Drank in silence, standing, and in lears.

An ordinance has passed the City Council of Indianapolis making it unlawful for any one in the city limits to contract or undertake to fill the quota for any outside township and inflicting heavy penaities on bounty and substitute brokers.

D. Poor, who murdered his niece, Miss Ella Poor, in Montgomery county, near Clarksville, Tenn., sometime since, and for whose arrest a reward of two thousand five hundred dollars was offered, was arrested in Indianapolis a day or two ago, and sent to Louisville. to Louisville. LIBERAL,-The commissioners of Morgan anty at their session last week, app

ated five thousand dollars to buy meat for soldiers' families.

The following was sung by the choir at burch, on the occasion of the marriage of "This is the way I long have sought And mourned because I found it not."

NEGLECT.-We see it stated that General Francis Vigo, after whom Vigo county was named, lies buried in Vincennes without even a tombstone to mark his resting place

in New Albany, April 22, 1864, to January 1, 1865. It has accommodated 8,980 soldiers with 31,490 meals and 6,818 lodgings.—State Speaker Colfax opened the House, clothed n an entire suit of American-made broad-cloth, presented to him during the recess by

Since the opening of the Soldiers' Home,

the New England manufacturers. The Common Council of Vincennes has offered a local bounty of \$300 for volunteers to fill the quota of that city.

The people of Fort Wayne are talking about street railroads. They propose to lay the first track to the city cemetery.

In Curry township, Sullivan county, a third draft had to be made to fill the quota. A BRAVE BOY .- A fire broke out lately in A Brave Boy. —A are broke (Vauclause), a printing office in Valreas (Vauclause), and for a short time placed the family of the placed th and for a short time placed the family of several persons in imminent danger. Madame Jabert, the wife of the proprietor, and her six children were asleep, the husband being absent, when the eldest son, a boy of twelve years of age, was awakened by a feeling of suffication. He immediately aroused his mother, and, on epening a door leading to the staircase, found the lower part of the house in flames and all retreat cut off. Fortunataly, a scaffold was, at that moment erected in front of the house for the purpose of effecting some repairs and could be reached from the window. The courageous boy guided his mother down the twenty-five or thirty steps of a ladder leaning against the scaffolding, and then returned five times to carry down his little brothers and sisters, and thus saved the entire family. The fire in the house was tire family. The fire in the house was eventually got under without any great

John Bright has not an extended fame as a poet, but the following lines will show that he has in his time perpetrated a little doggerel. They are taken from the visit-or's book at Drummadrochit Inn, Inver-

ess-shire, in which the entry stands: John Bright, Rochdale In the highland glens 'tis far too oft observed That man is chased away and game preserved; Glen Urquhart is to me a loveler glen, Here deer and grouse have not supplanted men.

A witty saying of M. Dumas the younger is amusing Paris. The Empress is said to have invited him to Compiegne, adding to her courtesy an assurance that all the guests were to enjoy full liberty in the chateau. "What a pity, then, Madame," said M. Dumas, "that all France has not been invited!"

A gentleman in Scotland has preserved an old number of the Greenock Advertiser, containing the following announcement "Notice to Correspondents.—T. C. The lines commencing, "on Linden when the sun was low," are not up to our standard. Poetry is evidently not T. C.'s forte."

A work on the state of public instruction in France as compared with England, Germany, and Switzerland, has disclosed the somewhat startling fact that between the Vistula and the Alantic there is no country possessing so many persons unable to read or write as can be found in France.

At a Masonic meeting in Savannah there were representatives of Massachusetts, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missis-sippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Il-linois, Indiana, Colorado, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, New York and Ohio.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

### To Subscribers and Agents.

The leading papers all over the country have been compelled to advance the subscription price of their dailies to 25 cents per week. White paper, which we pured, is now selling at 25 cents per pound, which compels us to advance our rates slightly. On and after Monday, January

Mail subscribers, in advance, per year,\$10 00

On and after Monday, the 9th of January, the price to agents, news-dealers and news-

We hope our patrons will see the imperative necessity for the advance, which we paper will enable us to do so.

We hope our friends all over the country will send in their subscriptions at once, to begin with the new year.

### News of the Day.

We are glad to see that "low prices still continue with paper dealers." The combi-nation don't seem to work so well lately. Sales were made yesterday in New York at

James Guthrie was elected to the United States Senate from this State, yesterday, for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote was as follows: Guthrie 65, Rousseau 56, Butler 5, Huntington 3, Ander-

The Missouri Convention passed, yesterday, by a vote of 60 to 4, an unconditional ordinance of emancipation.

A formidable warlike Indian movement

through Georgia.

public document. It is said that Secretary Fessenden has

asked a modification of the law so as to allow him to issue two thousand millions more of the 7-20 bonds.

The Richmond papers say that the last accounts from South Carolina state that the enemy were still in front of Hardeeville, Gen. Dix's order to pursue rebel raiders into Canada has attracted much attention in England, and leading journals hope that it will not be acted on, as it might cause

Senator Hale made a very earnest and very able speech, urging its abroga-

The sessions of the Union State Convenabolition of slavery was received with applause. The discussion on the basis of vot-ing was very bitter and exciting. East by immediate adjournment.

quickly compelled to retreat. Governor Cannon, of Delaware in his

annual message takes strong ground in favor of emancipation in the State. There is little hope, however, that the present alive." Legislature will yield to his arguments. Gold was quoted at Gallagher's Board door of pardon and amnesty to all the corlast night at 218.

Col. Chivington has been ordered to be The Richmond Whig has a long account

of the Burbridge expedition. It acknowledges that Breckinridge was surprised and done the salt works, &c.

Mr. Adams refusing to receive the contri-butions. He denies that the funds were mainly contributed by those trading with the South, and says that the Southern ladies in England carried out the movement almost entirely. He says that Northern papers disprove Mr. Seward's assertion

Uncommon Liberality.

The editor of the Journal must be a happy man. He was delighted with the plan that the prisoners suffered no privations,

### The Cincinnati Commercial on Governor Andrew.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, opens his message, delivered recently, as follows: "By the blessing of Almighty God, the "By the biessing of Almighty God, the people of Massachusetts witness to-day the inauguration of a new political year under circumstances in which the victories of the past, blended with bright and well-grounded hope for the future, assure the early return of National Peace, the firm establishment of Liberty, and auspicate the lasting glary of the Republic." glory of the Republic." "Auspicate" is good.

Andrew has coined a new word. This is a vocates what the Governor growlingly demistake. Auspicate has been used a long nounces. time. Philemon Holland uses it in his The editor of the Journal is equally detranslation of "Livy and Plutarch," in lighted with Mr. Yeaman, and says of him, 1636. Ben. Johnson used it, and Burke that, "fully sensible of the duties and neused it beautifully in his "Reflections on cessities of the hour, he has met the issues the French Revolution."

The rebels are rebuilding the railroads destroyed by Sherman in Georgia. even and all-comprehensive facility of di-As iron is not to be had, they are using gestion, would have been the admiration wooden rails, fastened to the ties with wooden pins. Lead is so scarce in the Con- The man with such a breadth of political federacy that they are cutting off sink and mental hospitality as to welcome and spouts in Richmond to cast into bullets.

The rebel admirals have not, during the other, must have a good time in this jostwar, been so remarkable for their fleets as ling world of ours. for their fleetness.

Families of Enlisted Slaves. The joint resolution enfranchising the

handsome majority and has a very respecthas a greater per centage of justice in profar been adopted respecting the negro problem. If there be a God of justice in this universe it must be wise for nations to adapt their legislation to the behests of justice, even against the dictates of apparent policy. For faith in principles is the substitute to a finite intelligence for an indefinite range of vision that discerns the re-And such faith imparts the conviction that few dozen paper makers. no iniquities can yield anything but disaster and ruin to the perpetrators in the long chased at 15 cents when our enterprise start- and politic sense to build governmental

the Rock of Ages.

max of folly to reject justice wantonly 2d, the rates for the DAILT PRESS will be as when no self-interest is to be gained thereby, to barter it for the transient gratification of malice or prejudice. Yet this is pre-6 months, 5 50 cisely what the negative votes on this reso-3 00 lution will stand for. There is but one State one, or withdraw it altogether. The true 1 " 100 now that is entitled by direct interest in the nature of the grievance is understood by case to make any objection to the measure; the public, and more eyes will watch the namely, Kentucky. But even the pro-sla- vote on the motion to repeal than our Convery party of Kentucky concede that slaboys, 3 cents per copy. To regular sub- very is already "effete and burdensome." in another column a judicious and able scribers, when delivered by carriers, 25 And those owners who stood last spring tiptoe with expectation, waiting for the head- Evening Post. over-heels proclamation of the Governor urging resistance to the enlistment of negroes, on finding that the proclamation shall gladly take off as soon as the fall in didn't make its appearance, and the enlisting business did, were among the first to hustle off the families of those slaves who in order enlisted, declaring that they-the women and children-were an unmitigated burden. The first camps of rendezvous and instruc-

In some cases they had followed the men of their own accord escaping from some by stealth. In others and numerous ones. they were driven off in petulance and spite by their owners.

It is now admitted on all hands that these families are utterly worthless as property. No interest whatever therefore can be subbe so shocked and grieved at the inhuman spectacle of sending these women and children adrift without resources or prospects have even a grain of sincerity in is on foot in the western plains. They are in strong force and moving southward from Republican river. Troops are concentrating from various points with a view to counteract their plans.

pects have even a grain of sincerny in their bushels of pretentious chaff, they can find quite as favorable an opportunity of extending protection to these sufferers after their liberation as before. Whilst the The President has approved the joint resolution tendering thanks of Congress and the people to Sherman, his officers and men for their galiant conduct in the late march wonted and unexpected powers of self help. latter will be so much more contented, so wonted and unexpected powers of self help. The message of Governor Parker, of Slave owners need have no fears that Con-New Jersey, a synopsis of which will be found in our telegraphic columns, is not what we should term a very enlightened pass restrictions upon the exercise of the most ample and flowing philanthypopy to pass restrictions upon the exercise of the most ample and flowing philanthropy to-

wards the chattels cruelly set free. We shall expect our Kentucky representatives to vote for this resolution. Senator Sumner's speech upon it will be found or our first page.

Significance of the Galt House Conflagration--Necessity of Eternal Vigilance and the Sternest Severity.

The destruction of the Galt House is a subscriptions to these publication, does not desire that Congress should refuse to repeal ers, but also to our city and community, the traveling public, and especially to our classes, and they comprise the whole comspeech in the Senate yesterday against the repeal of the reciprocity treaty with Canada. Senator Summer replied in a long numerous military friends. It is attributed numerous military friends. It is attributed numerous military friends. It is attributed numerous military friends. by many to rebel incendiaries, and with much plausibility. Whether so or not, let much plausibility. Whether so or not, let us Union men be on the constant look-out ry, and at the same time relieve them from the unnecessary drain which the duty on Tennessee at Nashville are proving in all directions. We shall be beset with printing paper makes upon their means are stormy. A great number of in all directions. It was not long since that the stamp of to be rather stormy. A great number of resolutions were offered, most of them contemplating the abolition of slavery by the Convention, and the amendment of the are so "Yankeeized" that they, with the Constitution, and the repeal of the act of independence; the whole to be submitted to the people. Every proposition for the the "Great Confederate Brotherhood," the "Devoted Death Band," the "Confederate Curtii," who have "dedicated their lives to Tennessee wanted each county to have one the great retaliatory duty of the destruction vote, and one for each hundred or fraction of their enemies." They may intend that over fifty cast against separation in 1861. West and Middle Tennessee opposed it. After a heated debate the resolution was passed, and a violent outbreak prevented what it is to incur the enmity of a proud and chivalric people." Some even of Ken-There was a sudden attack on the picket tucky's male and female "chivalry," from the rebels, in front of Petersburg, on the 9th instant, in which they succeeded in capturing nine of our men. They were "vile Abolition hole," and wished it sunk to perdition, and vowed they should be "delighted if they could only destroy every Yankee city, and see every Yankee roasted

While our Government keeps open the rigible and repenting, all who in good faith dians. These are to be gathered together and kent at the Government of Inand kept at the Government expense for and fiendish rebels and their kindred, active sympathizers, wherever and whoever they may be. Loyal men need expect no peace, no security, until their Government shall defeated, and that immense damage was have accomplished its whole duty, not only of magnanimity toward the prostrate and Lord Whareliffe has published a letter in harmless, but also of the sternest severity toward the prostrate and harmless, but also of the sternest severity toward the infloribly rebellions and toward the inflexibly rebellious and malignant, armed and unarmed.

of our "free and enlightened" Governor for getting rid of an institution that "no longer exists as an interest" but is "effete and blundersome," that is to say altogether a nuisance. That plan substantially consists of a general notice to all the friends and advocates of emancipation to keep off these premises. Which notice is accompanied by a denunciation of the prohibited parties as factionists seeking to compass national ruin by the spread of sectionalism.

Mr. Yeaman, member of Congress from Kentucky, a McClellan Democrat, steps into the proscribed lists and in a straight The Commercial seems to think that Gov. forward, manly, courageous manner, ad-

with boldness, frankness and statesman-

ship." Such a cosmopolitan appetite, such an and wonder of the Spratt family.

enjoy views that are not only radically op- full operation will pay \$500 taxes on its daily posite but irreconcilably hostile to one an-

The first iron-plated vessel of the Brazil-The soldiers under Sherman in Georgia, and Thomas in Tennessee, have lately sent Seine building yard, near Toulon. She is home \$650,000 of their pay.

The amount paid from the soldiers' relief fund at Boston during the last year, amounted to \$293,537.

The Paper Duty Nuisance.

The duty of twenty per cent on printing families of slaves who have enlisted in the paper, payable, of course, in gold, which U. S. Army has passed the Senate by a was expected to be such an important source of revenue to the Government, turns able prospect of winning votes enough to out to be an unparalleled speculation for carry it through the House. The measure the paper makers, and an intolerable burden to the public at large, but does not portion to its policy than any that has thus | yield a dime to the United States Treasury; or, if it yields any thing, that is immensely overbalanced by the additional expense accruing to the Government in common with other consumers from the present artificial and outrageous price of paper.

The Congress of the United States has unwittingly imposed an onerous tax upon the entire reading population of the land to mote and ultimate consequences of acts, put unbounded fortunes into the hands of a

The question of repeal is now up before that body. If the members are half aware run. It is wise, then, in a very humane of how thoroughly the whole people are aroused to the annoyance and injustice of structures not less than individual lives on this tax, the vote for repeal will be prompt and decisive. To say nothing of other But it is the very consummation and cli- printed matter, newspapers are as great a necessity in these days almost as food and clothing. But subscription prices have been forced up by this tariff until thousands of persons have been compelled to restrict their patronage of newspapers to a single gressmen, per chance, are aware. We give

### The Duty on Printing Paper. [From the New York Post.]

The object of a tax laid by the Federal Government, in the present condition of the country, is to bring money into the treasury in order to defray the necessary public expenses. A tax laid for any other purpose, a tax which brings nothing into the treas-ury, and the only effect of which is to increase the public burdens, by making some tion for colored soldiers in the State were important and necessary article of general accordingly swarming with these families. wanton legislative cruelty. So far as i goes it is an act of despotic power, exercised by the Government at the expense of the

community at large.

The indirect tax laid by Congress on printing paper is of this character. It was unquestionably laid in the honest expectatind that it would produce some income to the Treasury. It brings in nothing. It is a barren measure, except to the paper makers. It makes printing paper excessively, artificially, protected by the paper makers. sively, artificially, unnaturally dear, and that is all. No importer can bring printing paper into the market in the face of a duty of twenty per cent. on the value of the com-modity, payable in gold, and accordingly all competition is excluded. The owners of paper mills in this country, with this advantage over the consumer in their hands, make their own prices for paper, and defy

the grumblers.

It becomes the duty of Congress to interagainst the paper makers. The members now see that it operates as a prohibition upon importations, and makes the price of printing paper exorbitant. It is for them to act without delay, annulling a measure which has so disappointed their expects. which has so disappointed their expecta-tions, and by allowing which to remain in force, they make themselves accessory to an act of oppression.

It will not be maintained that the exclu-

It will not be maintained that the exclusion of cheap printing paper from our market is demanded by the public voice, or desired by the community in even the faintest degree. The reader of books, who finds them growing dearer and dearer, does not not for it. The parent, who finds himself obliged to purchase school books for his children, and is made to pay three times as much for them as formerly would wisige. much for them as formerly, would rejoice to be relieved from this inconvenience. The reader of newspapers and periodicals, who is compelled to diminish the number of his Congress with one voice for so reducing the duty as to make it productive to the treasu-It was not long since that the stamp duty on newspapers in Great Britain was re-

pealed, in compliance with the public clamor against it as a "tax upon know-ledge." The clamor was just; the stamp duty was in fact an obstruction to the sprea of information, and the objections to it were urged with such force, zeal and constancy, that the Government found itself obliged t give way, and the duty was repealed. duty on printing paper, under which the community suffers, is infinitely more un-just and odious than a stamp duty on newspapers. It is not only a tax on knowledge, but a tax on education. It taxes what in Great Britain was left free. It taxes not merely the communication of news and the discussion of public question, but it exacts a tribute from the learner in his tenderest years, and from the scholar and the man of science in his highest researches. It levies an alms for the benefit of the paper-makers upon the child learning his alphabet. There is not a handbill pasted on the

corners of the streets which does not pay Worst of all this tribute does not go into the treasury. The stamp duty exacted in Great Britain was added to the public income, went to support the government and to pay the interest of the national debt. Our duty on printing paper adds nothing to the riches of the public exchequer, but finds its way directly into the coffers of the paper-makers. Much better would it be for the government if it were a stamp duty, since then the original reason for imposing it would continue in force, and the increase which it would cause in the price of printed matter would go directly into the national

As the tariff of duties on paper now As the tariff of duties on paper now stands, it is a cheat, a fraud upon the people. "Why are newspapers, pamphlets and books, and everything printed, so much dearer than formerly?" asked a patriotic customer of his bookseller. "One reason of the high price," the bookseller naturally answers, "is the duty of twenty per cent. on imported printing paper, which must be paid in gold, amounting, in fact, to more than forty per cent." "Oh, a duty imposed by the Government to supply its own pressing needs," rejoins the customer. "Well, if the Government needs the money, "Well, if the Government needs the money, I will pay the difference cheerfully." A little further inquiry would satisfy him that this high duty is retained in the tariff not to meet the need of the Government, but to exist the great of the satisfy the satisfy the great of the satisfy the satisfy the great of the satisfy the but to satisfy the greed of the paper makers. The tax, therefore, resolves itself into a deception, which, if Congress allows it to continue, will be a disgrace to our legisla-

These are but a part of the considerations in favor of the repeal of the tax on printing paper, and we have by no means done with the subject.

It is estimated that the present number of petroleum companies in the United States is three hundred and fifty, with capitals ranging from \$50,000 to \$10,000,000 each. One company, proposing to consolidate several others with it, has a capital of \$15,000,000.

Press prosecutions in Prussia are still carried on with great rigor. The editor of the Berlin Punch has been sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment for publish an article reflecting on a sovereign with whom Prussia is on terms of amity.

A new whisky distillery at Dubuque, Iowa, cost \$300,000 to \$400,000, and when in

An officer, whose conduct has been closely examined by a court martial, may call himself a well tried soldier.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Fine Clothing.

Fine Overcoats: Fine Dress Suits; Fine Business Suits; Boys' Clothing (all Sizes); Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, &c.; For sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES at

J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, Main st., opposite the National. Initials Stamped on Letter Paper and Envelopes without additional Charge. Visiting and Wedding Card

ENGRAVING

ESTABLISHMENT

STATIONERY EMPORIUM, No. 42 West Fourth Street, r cast of Walnut Street, Cincinnati. SHIPLEY & SMITH.

Special attention given to Coloring Initials Monograms
and Crests on Paper.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION .- Diseases of the Nervous, Semi nal and Urinary Organs. New and reliable treatment. deports sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, No. 2 South Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa. d29 3m Dr. Thomas A. Hurley .- Dear Sir, I have used your

popular Worm Candy and cheerfully give my testimony in its favor, as one of the most pleasant as well as efficacious worm destroyers I have ever known. It had the desired effect in relieving the children of worms.

Louisville, May 15th, 1864. G. Mons.

THE LADIES' KENTUCKY UNION AID SOCIETY wish to inform the public that Mr. Philip Speed is the only person authorized to collect money for them.

Feeling that all are as much interested as themselves in

the cause in which they are laboring, they prefer the contributions to be voluntary, and contributions of money may be s at to Mrs. E. W. Rupert, Treasurer of the So ciety, Broadway, corner of Fifth street. All contributions of clothing, food or material to be plainly directed to the Ladies' Kentucky Union Aid Society at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, on Fifth street, between Main and Market. Hospital committees are already formed for dis tributing at the hospitals whatever may be sent, jy2 tf

FURS &C.

## FURS AT COST

WILL SELL MY LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' FURS.

Consisting of COMPLETE SETS of

Fitch. Martin,

And all the Furs sold in this market

AT COST. Wm. F. Osborn,

225 MAIN ST., BET. SECOND AND THIRD.

# Reduced Prices

AT THE

HAT, CAP AND FUR Establishment

PRATHER & SMITH 429 MAIN STREET

### REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RE-between Fourth and Fifth, where they will continue the wholesale Grocery and Commission business. A. H. & W. O. GARDNER.

### FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-ROOMS, WITH BOARD-TWO ROOMS In a small family, can be had by applying on the south side of Washington street, second door below Jackson.

LOST. OST-DESK-BY THE FIRE AT THE GALT HOUSE

A the subscriber lost a Portable Rosewood Desk, full of valuable rapers, and a Cash Book. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery. The desk was new and some two feet in length, bound in brass at the corners. SAML.

### DIVIDENDS.

The Quicksilver Mining Co.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE QUICKSILVER MINING

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE IN U. S. GOLD COIN, payable February 15th, 1865, to Shareholders of record January 31st, 1865. Transfer books will be closed from February 1st to the 15th, inclusive. WALTER E. LAWTON. New York, January 4th, 1865.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., January oth, 1865. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY MAY 52 MHS
day declared a semi-annual divided of a per cent, on
the capital stock of the Company, payable to Steckholders on demand, free of Government tax; and a return
premium of 40 per cent, to the marine customer, also tree
of Government tax.

R. A. BROW INFAL.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., J JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Jan. 5th., 1865. J A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., A free of Government tax, will be paid on full shares to stockholders, at this office, in Jeffersonville, on and after the 1st day of February next. J. H. McCAMPRELI.

ance Co.,

### INSURANCE STATEMENT. STATEMENT International Fire Insur-

HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK, To the Auditor of State of Kentucky, January 1st, 1865. Cash Capital ... ...\$1,000,000 00

16,500 00 per vouchers...... Debts due for premiums...... Ca h on hand..... \$1,137,210 31 LIABILITIES

For a more detailed statement see certified copies of the original on file at Auditor's office. Frankfort, at County Obs. Benedict & So. D. S. Benedict & So. D. S. Benedict & So. D. Losses promptly adjusted and prid.

Losses promptly adjusted and prid.

ROBE, RT ATWOOD, Agent.

S3,000 G. THE UNDERSIGNED IS 'LUHORL'ED BY THE Governor of Kentucky to recruit on a Regiment of Mounted Infantry, to be must be red into the service of the Mounted Infantry, to be must be red into the servic

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMTS

HOTEL.

BURNETT HOUSE,

CINCINNATI, O.

SILAS F. MILLER, Proprietor.

Late of Galt House, Louisville.

CROCERIES. JAMES A. FRAZER. WHOLESALE GROCER

COMMISSION MERCHANT. Nos. 66 and 68 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SIRUPS, SPICES, &c. Fish of all kinds and all size packages.

Long continuance in the trado enables me to offer special inducements to buyers.

ja9 tf SUGAR200 hhds fair to choice Cuba Sugar;
200 bhds C. Ex. Sugar;
50 bbls white Coffee Sugar.
For sale by
JAMES A. FRAZER,
ia96t
66 and 68 Walnut st., Cincinnati

COFFEE bags 'air to choice Bio Coffee, in double linen sacks;
190 mats O. G. Java;
100 bags choice Laguayra,
100 bags choice Laguayra,
1e by
66 and 68 Walnut st., Cincinnal

### AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Theater. CAREY & CALVERT Lessees and Managers.

Stage Manager.

NET Seventh night of the celebrated Lyric Artiste, VEST-VALI. Second time in this city of John Brougham's thrilling BEL DEMONIO.

Which has achieved the GREATEST SUCCESS ever known in the history of the stage. It will be acted this (Thursday) evening, January 12th, 1865. Angelo (with songs)..... No farce will be acted. Friday, benefit of VESTVALI.

GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afternoon at 2% Bar Doors open at 6% o'clock—performance commence at 7% precisely. Box office open daily from 18 A. M to 4 P. M., when seats may be secured. 75c. Orchestra Seats, \$1.00. Private Boxes, \$5 & \$5 Second Tier, 40c. Gallery, 20c. Colored Box, 50c.

Masonic Temple. Arlingtons Minstrels, FROM CHICAGO.

WM. ARLINGTON ...... ......Proprietor and Manager THIS FAVORITE AND WORLD-RENOWNED COM-On Manday Evening, January 2d, 1865.

On ProNEW SONGS.
NEW DANCES.
NEW BURLESQUES.
NEW OPERATAS.
NEW CONUNDRUMS, &C.,
NEW CONUNDRUMS, &C.,

Will all be given in a manner superior to any yet seen in Louisville. The reputation of this well known Troupe is such that no comment is necessary, and the Manager takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that all entertainments given at this fashionable Temple shall be of that pleasing and chaste description that the most fastidious shall find nothing to cavil at.

So An entire change of programme on Thursday evening, January 5th. Which can be procured at the Hall each day from 10 to and from 2 to 4 o'clock.

EDUCATIONAL. Examination of Teachers. AN EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR SIT-uations as Teachers in the Public Schools of this city will commence or Trursday, February 9th, and con-tinue three days. Circu'ars and any information con-

cerning the examination can be obtained by applying to GEO. H. TINGLEY, Jr., Supt. Public Schools, Office on the west side First strest, one door north of Chestnut. Office hour 4½ o'clock P. M. ja5 cod2w

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE. PHELPS, CALDWELL & CO.,

LOUISVILLE Tobacco Warehouse. Corner Bluin and Penth and Halu and Bloven P

Office corner of Tenth street. TAVE ample rosm for storage and all the facilities its

FLOUR MILL. BROADWAY MILLS,

Corner Tenth and Broadway,

(Near L. & N. R. R. Depot,) Louisville, Ky.

THE VERY HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID IN CASH for WHEAT, and EVERY FACILITY AND ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO BRING WHEAT TO MAR-

KET. SAML. A. MILLER, FOUND.

FOUND-KEYS-A BUNCH OF KEYS, NEAR WOOD'S Theater. Inquire at this office and pay for advertise

AUCTION SALES. BY THO. A. MORGAN. Sixth Street Residence

AT AUCTION. ON MONDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 1855, ABOUT THE hour of II o'clock A. M., I will sell, at the Courthouse door, a Hous- and Lot at the southwest corner of Sixth and Grayson streets, fronting 33 feet on Sixth street, running back, same width, 125 feet. treet, running backs, same width, 125 feet.
The house has nine rooms, within gas and water.
Terms—One-half cash, balance in 12 mouths, with inerest and lien.
THO. A. M. ORGAN,
jall td.
At ctioneer.

BY THO. A. MORGAN. Desirable Residence AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, JANUARY 1618, 1855, ABOUT THE hour of 11 o'clock A. M., I will sell, at the Courthouse door a House and Lot, on the north side of Broadway, Sith and Seventh streets, ironting 35 feet on Broadway, The house is the lifth hours self of Seventh street, and can be seen by any desiring to surchase. Terms—One-half cash, balance in 12 1 aonths, with interest and lien.

THO. A. MORGAN. Auctionser.

MILITARY'. **VOLUNTIEERS** STATE SERVICE.

of Kentucky to reorganize my bath dion, lst Regiment Kentucky Capital Guard, for the defen se of the Capital of the State. The battain or teorasist of not less than six nor more than eight Companies, two sof which are to be nounted.

The term of service is ONE YEAR, STATE S'ERVICE! The Pay, Rations, Clothing, do., &c., the same as in the Fine

The ray, actions, Cookings, ac., ac., the same as in the regular service.

I would like to have at least tilnes Companies from Louisville for this battalion.

For further particulars address

Maj. A. J., HA RRINGTON, a rankfort, Ky. \$ 107 22 Recruiting for S'cate Service.

FIRM NOTICES.

Co-Partnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A Co-partnership, under the name and style of SMITH & CAMBRIDGE. For the conducting of a WHOLESALL DRY GOODS COMMISSION business in the city of Louis LAW NOTICE.

BARR & GOODLOE.

JNO. W. BARR AND JNO. K. GOODLOE HAVE THIS
of any formed a partner hip, and will practice law in all
the Courts sitting in Louisville and also in the Court of
Appeals of Kentuck:
November 20, 1842. THE FIRM OF J. H. SCHROEDER & SON IS THIS day changed to J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS.

J. H. Schroeder, A. H. Schroeder, J. Louis Schro J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS, DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

"Schroeder's Cocktail and Stomach Bitters." 28 WALL ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Copartnership.

MR. L. BAMBERGER HAS THIS DAY BEEN ADmitted as a member of our firm, which will hereafter be styled BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO. Thackful to our numerous friends for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, we respectfully ask for a continuance of the same to the new firm.

E. BAMBERGER & CO. Louisville, January 2, 1865.

BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. No. 524 North Side Main Street,

Between Fifth and Sixth. REFERBING TO THE ABOVE, WE WILL AT ALL times be prepared to exhibit to the trade the largest and best assorted stock of Dry Goods, Notions, etc., in the western market. With our extensive facilities (having a BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO.

IROM, NAILS, &C.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO., 180N MERCHANTS,

No. 236, Main and Third Sts. AGENTS FOR Shoenberger's Juniata Boiler

Plates and Heads. FAIRBANK'S SCALES, Coal, Cattle, Platforms, Beams, &c., Considered the best in use.

SAFES! SAFES! SAFES! FIRE AND BURFLAR PROOF,

Suitable for Offices, Paymasters, Steamtoats, &c. We sell the above articles at the Manufacturers BOOTS AND SHOES. Men's Napoleon Grained Boots;

Men's Calf Water-Proof Boots; Men's Calf Scotch Bottom Boots;

Men's Cavalry Grained Boots;

UNDERTAKING.



UNDERTAKERS,

At the Old Stand, South-east corner Jefferson and Third streets. HAVING THOROUGHLY CHANGED THE OLD heretofore unknown in this city, we will devote our time exclusively to the burial of the dead, for which purpose we will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

I. C. SHULER & CO.'S ustly celebrated Air-tight Galvanized Wrought I askets and Cases, which for lightness, durability, s casects and cases, which for ignitiese, adrability, styl and finish, surpass anything before offered to the public We also keep on hand CRANE, BREED & CO. S and M. M. RAYMOND & CO.'S Metalic Burial Caskets an lases. Also, a large assortment of Wooden Coffins an Coffin Mountings. All calls attended to promptly night or day, in the city or country, by one of the firm in person.

son.

The senior partner of this house has the exclusiva gency for the sale of I, C, SHULER&CO.'S Caskets and Cases in the Eastern Division of Kentucky, commencing at the mouth of Salt River (excepting some three or foundies where they are new sold,) and is prepared to furnish Undertakers with them by calling at our office corner Third and Jeffersons streets.

Jan2

KING & OWEN.

IMPRESSED HORSES.

NOTICE. FOR THE INFORMATION OF THOSE WHO HAVE I had horses impressed from them under the late order from Brigadier General Eli Long, they are referred to the following extracts from Act of Congress, July 41h, 186 II. CITIZENSHIP .- The claimant will be required to show by his own affidavit, supported by the certificate of the Clerk or Recorder of the town or county of which h claims to be a citizen, that said claimant is a citizen of

said town or county.

III. LOYALTT.—The claimant will be required to file with his claim the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, as prescribed by the President's Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, supported by the certificate of a United States officer, civil or military that the said claimant was, at the date his claim origin ated, and has been ever since, loyal to the United States or the sworn statement of the same facts of at least two witnessess, whose loyalty and credibility shall be vouched for by the certificate of the officers before mentioned. Major Henry Plessner, Provost Marshal, corner Sixtl and Walnut streets, will issue certificates to persons de

CLOTHING.

siring m on application at his office with proper youch

THE FINEST AND MOST STYLISH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES. VESTINGS, BEAVER CLOTHS and COATINGS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices, at

207 Third Street, Louisville garagnes. A few of their superior, stylish CUSTOM MADE OVERCOATS for sale VERY CHEAP CLOTHING We have a stock of ready-made MILITARY CLOTHING for sale to the Clothing Trade at from 3 to 50 per cent less than the present cost of manufacturing.

J. L. SHOWER & CO. JOHN A. LYONS,

DEALER IN Clothins,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, POURTH STREET, UNDER NATIONAL

LOUISVILLE, KY. Clothing Made to Order.

HAY PRESSES.

New Beater Presses. Makes Bales with 5 Revolutions of Hor Horse Power, Portable and

Single and Double Power Hand Presses. Louisville Har Press Works, corner Main and 11th sts. d19 dlm&w1 WILLIAM DEERING, Superintendent.

WANTED. WANTED-SITUATION AS EDITOR OR CORRE

WANTED-A PARTNER-EITHER ACTIVE OR silent, with a cash capital of \$5,600 to \$6,000, in a Drug, Prescription, &c., business, now paying \$5 per cent. net profit, and increasing. Address Drawer \$6, Louisville, Ky. WANTED-AN ABLE-BODIED MAN FOR THE M. L. BELKNAP, No. 326 Main street. d28 12 WANTED-A WET NURSE-Apply at Dr. Ormsb Gray's west side First street, between Green an

# WANT D-ROCKAWAY-A GOOD, SECOND-HAND Rockaway wanted. Address DRAWER NO. 57.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-CRACKER MACHINE-A first rate Cracker Machine, with seven different kinds of cut-Oracker Machine, with seven different Kinds of cur-galso a dough brake, with horse-power attached, to-aer with a horse that will work. It will be sold cheap cash. Inquire of Henry Merker, Union Bakery, Main et, New Albany, Ind., or of Jacob Merker, corner of ath and Market streets, Louisville, Kv.

SUBSTITUTES.

Substitutes Wanted LIVE SUBSTITUES WANTED AT NO. 335 THIRD at rect, east side, between Market and Jefferson, old TICE.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-HOUSES-TWO NEW DWELLING.

Thomes, just suished, situated on Jacob street, near
the corner of Floyd. They contain nine comes each,
will lease them for one or two years at one thousand deliars per annus. Apply to YERHOEFF BROTHERS,
No. 140 Fourth street, below Main.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Real Estate & Collecting AGENCY.

M'COY & FERRIER.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND. DEAL ESTATE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BOUGHT V and sold, and collections promptly attended to.

Rysensvers.—R. S. Heiskel, Jeffersonville, Indians;
on. David McDonald, Indianapolis, Indians; T. W.
beon, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

OFFICE-Gresham's Building, 2d Floor,



It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the CEDRON BITTERS are a Specific. In all diseases of the Stomach, BOWELS, LIVER or mon derangement of the Stemach or Bowels: in COLT. FEVER and AGUE, it is destined to supersede all ther remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it ects of the most unhealthy climate, and secure the taker

PREPARED BY DR. JOHN BULL

At his Laboratory on 5th Cross Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOST OR STOLEN. ON FRIDAY EVENING OR SATURDAY MORNING last a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH, plain case, and Feb Chain and Seel. On the slide on the chain was the following juscription, "Presented to Capt. Pink Varble by his friends on the Point." A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the Watch and Chain. [jailetf] PINK VARBLE.

NOTICE. Impressed Horses. DROOF PREPARED BY

JOS. CLEMENT,
Court Place

NOTICE -PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS for he race impressed and wish to have their papers prepared can do so by calling at the office of SAMUEL MATEAGN, Justice of the Peace, No. 3 Court Piace, Lou sville, Ky. er and Volksbiatt copy and charge Press.]

CENERAL ORDERS. HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, LOUISVILLE, Jan. 9th, 1865. I. It is again announced that the sale or giving away of ntoxicating drinks, citizens' or officers' clothing, to men misted in the service of the United States, is absolutely forbidden, and the person or persons who, by themselves or agents, so sell or give away, will be arrested and placed at hard labor on the fortifications, and his or their stock

of liquors or clothing seized and reported for confiscation.

II. No article of citizens' or officers' clothing will be seld to any entisted man without a special permit from he Provost Marshal of the city, or from these or superior Icad-Quarters, and the fact that the soldier has, or pretends to have, a discharge or certificate of discharge, will not protect the seller unless the buyer has the required permit, if dressed wholly or in part in Fede al uniform. The Provost Marshal will give any discharged soldier the requisite permit upon satisfactory evidence of his having been discharged. III. Whenever, for cause, it may be deemed necessary.

nors or clothing to execute their parole of honor to thfully observe the obligations imposed upon them by ais order, and to exact a bond, with sufficient surety or the performance of the parole.

IV. No person will be perm tied to drive or ride any lovernment horse or team beyond the rate of five miles Government horse or team beyond the rate of five miles per hour, within the city unless an emergency demands a faster gair, and in all such cases the driver, soldier or orderly will be furnished by the officer directing faster speed of traveling than herein authorized with a certificate of the fact, and in the absence of such authority any soldier or Government employee so doing will be arrested, imprisoned and charges preferred for violation of orders.

V. Conductors and engineers on the United States Military Railroad are absolutely forbidden to run any train, car or becomotive at greater speed than five miles perhour within the city limits. The Provost Marshal will particularly instruct the Provost Goard to arrest, and he articularly instruct the Provost Guard to arrest, and he rill ause charges to be filed against, any conductor or ngineer on said road violating this order, and, if neces-

he Provest Marshal is authorized to require of dealers in

ary, will station a guard on the line of the road with ig.d instructions on this subject.

VI. Major Henry Plessner, Provest Marshal, is charged with the execution of this order, and will be held rediers in this command will render him every assistance

in their power. By command of Lt. Col. Twos. D. Falls A. GOULD, Vols., Military Commander. CHARLES A. GOULD, Cart and A. A. G. and of Lt. Col. Tuos. B. FAIRLEIGH, 26th Ky

Capt. and A. A. G.

OUR AGENTS. 8. Salm, Troy, Ind.
T. B. Everett, Hopkinsville, Ky.
J. H. Duncan, Bagdad, Ky.
J. H. Duncan, Bagdad, Ky.
J. D. Pollard, Frankfort, Ky.
J. D. Follard, Frankfort, Ky.
J. D. Follard, Frankfort, Ky.
Thomas Boardman, New Albany.
Cone, Tunnell & Co., No., 44%, Cherry street, Nashville, cone, Tunnell & Co., No., 44%, Cherry street, Nashville, cone, & Tunnell, & Knoxville, Tonn.
Poacice & Co., New York, Beckman street,
H. O. Sternberg, Jeffersonville.

WEBSTER OR WORCESTER. To the party getting up a Club of fifty subscribers to the WEEKLY PRESS, we will, on receipt of the hundred dollars,

(the club rate,) present a copy of Webster's or Worcester's Unabridged Pictorial Dic-

For Afternoon Telegraph, River News, steamboat advertisements, etc., see fourth page.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—The dead body of a man named Patrick Welsh, was found also completely burned out. It was occuyesterday morning about seven o'clock, lying at the bottom of a stairway leading to apartments occupied by his family in the second story of a building on Second street, between Washington and Water. When the fire bells rang, about one o'clock, he got up and went out, and was not seen again by his family till found at the foot of tent, by the burning of this building. the stairs, dead. It is supposed he returned between four and five o'clock, and in making his way up the stairs, slipped and fell, causing injuries from which he died almost immediately. The bruises on the derson, had their furniture and stock inbody go to confim this belief. An inquest sured for \$90,000. Their loss, it is thought, was held by Coroner Gill, and a verdict rendered in accordance with what is here is variously estimated at from \$500,000 to stated. He leaves a wife and a child.

GUERRILLA OPERATIONS AT OWENSBORO. The Evansville Journal, of Tuesday, learns from gentlemen direct from Owensboro that | the corner of the Galt House, as a clothing eighty guerrilla thieves, under the infamous and notorious Davidson and Colter, \$4000-principally by petty thieves, who entered that place on Saturday and levied a forced contribution of \$400.

Rebel sympathizers endeavored to raise the money, but failed, when the thieving scoundrels broke into stores and helped themselves to the amount of \$2,000 to \$2,500

worth of goods. We hope and believe this state of things will come to a perfect and perpetual end in the capture and destruction of the prowling gangs of thieves who now infest that re-

At a called meeting of the citizens of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards. for the purpose of organizing and appointing Committees to collect money, and to correct the enrollment of the said Wards, and to fill the quota by volunteering, Esq. Geo. F. Barth was appointed to the chair, and Mr. Phil. T. German Secretary. The following Committee was appointed for the drafting of a Constitution and By-Laws for the organization of a Draft Club;

First Ward-John Ehrmann. Ward-Henry Klupp. Third Ward-Philip Schillinger, Christian Fourth Ward-Jacob Pfalzer.

CIRCUIT COURT,-In the Circuit Court, resterday, the case of Hampton Prentice. Jas. Thompson, Martha Bodine and Sally Watson, charged with the murder of Caspar | thought that they are the remains of a man Schroeder, on the 19th of July last, in an named Mills, who was seen in the wateralley between second and Third street, near closet of the house after twelve o'clock, in came up, Martha Bodine was a stupid condition from drinking. They discharged on a nolle prosequi. It was de- can be seen at the office of Dr. Cummin's. cided to give Sally Watson and the two men separate trials, and the trial of the former was postponed until to-day. Prentice and Thompson were tried but the yer- house, and has not been seen or heard of dict has not yet been announced. The jury retired for a short time, and returned and Mr. Bird, and both retired in room No. 155. asked for instructions. Judge Muir explained to them the difference between the room and down stairs, though almost murder and manslaughter. They returned to the Court room again with a verdict only | was rung after communication by the stairs in the case of one of the prisoners, and were again sent back.

The cases of the following named persons are set for trial to-morrow; John Boice, probable that others suffered the same grand larceny; Sally Watson, murder; Anna and Mary Blay, murder; Thomas Knisto, manslaughter; R. Green, stabbing.

POLICE COURT. - Wednesday. Jan. 11,-Charles F, Thompson and Wm. C. Perkins, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Con tinued.

Silas Brown, crunkenness and disorderly conduct, and carrying concealed a deadly weapon. Fined \$5 and \$200 security for good behavior for six months. Thos. McGuire, stealing a pair of pants

from the Galt House during the fire, Continued. Peter Lust, stealing pistols, &c., from same

place. Continued. John Keenan, stealing pillows and shirts from the Galt House. Continued.

Timothy Hunt, stealing clothing. Bail in \$200 for six months.

Peter Smith, stealing a box of tobacco.

Bail in \$200 to answer. Kate Griffin and Mary Wash, stealing bedclothing from the Galt House during

the fire. Continued. Christ Higgins, stealing a broad-axe at the fire. \$200 to appear.

John Weber, stealing a can of fruit, razor, &c., at the Galt House. Continued. George Turner, stealing four bottles wine

and a silver spoon. Continued. Mike O'Brian, stealing wine and other articles. Continued.

A negro named Hansford, stealing a lot of cigars at the fire. Continued.

Daniel J. Meisner, stealing clothing from the Galt House during the fire. Continued. Thos. J. Wilson, same offense. Continued. Jacob Pope, same offense. Continued. Patrick Doyle, same offense. Continued.

Michael Sheban, same offense. Con- a prisoner. tinued. Henry Wm. Brawford, same offense. Continued. Hiram Price, same offense. Continued.

Ed. Carroll, same offense. Continued. James Sullivan, same offense. Continued. Patrick Moran, stealing cigars worth over

\$200. Continued. Milton Thomas, stealing blankets from the Galt House. Continued. Timothy Sullivan, stealing a box of wine

to the sentiment of a large majority of the from same place. Continued. Thos. Wilson, a suspected felon. Con-

tinued. Two peace warrants were disposed of.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE.-Two thousand book store, 431 Main street. old papers, in perfect order, for wrapping

paper, for sale at the PRESS OFFICE. If ATTENTION.—The citizens of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards are requested to meet at Schwind's Exchange, on Jefferson street, above Hancock, to consult further about the pending draft.

and James Rodgers, deserters from the rebel army, yesterday took the amnesty oath and were released. They were members of company D, 2d Mississippi rebel cavalry.

### Burning of Galt House. BY TELEGRAPH.

Several Persons Perished in the Flames

black walls and ruins of what was one of

the finest hotels in the West now remain

of the building, but just where or how is

not known. The fire had got such headway before it was discovered that any effort

to suppress it by those in the building

would have been entirely useless. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, sweep-

ing furiously through the corridors and

whole rear part of the building was envel-

oped by the flames before the engines could

experienced a difficulty, as at all large

fires in this city, of a lack of an abundan

The fire was communicated to the build-

pied by several parties. T. J. Martin & Co.

had four hundred barrels of whisky

in the building which was destroyed.

O. W. Thomas & Co. had a lot of lard,

sugar and molasses stored in the building,

which was also destroyed. Andrew Bu-

chanan is also a loser to a considerable ex-

The Galt House was owned by a stock

company, called the Galt House Company.

The building was insured for \$100,000. The

lessees of the house, Throckmorton & An-

will be small. The actual loss by the fire

\$700,000, It is impossible now, however, to

make anything like a correct estimate of

Gill & Mullin, who occupied the room in

store, estimate their loss at from \$3000 to

many of them were arrested and taken to

Most of the boarders and guests of the

It is thought by many that the fire origin-

ated in or near the elevator, which is work-

ed by steam. It is also believed by very

many that the fire was the work of an in-

There were many painful rumors current

yesterday morning of persons having per-

ished in the flames. It seemed quite prob-

able that persons had thus terribly perish-

ed, as the house was full strangers and the

time was given to arouse the sleepers. These

rumors were reduced to a dreaful certainty

about four o'clock in the afternoon,

by the discovery of the charred re-

mains of a human being in the

ruins of the building. They were discov-

ered by a black man who working among

the brick and aebris of the burnt building.

Nothing but the head and upper part of the

thorax, or breast, and right shoulder re-

mained. These were taken by Mr. T. T. Taylor to the office of Dr. Cummin 5 on

Second street, between Market and Jeffer-

son, who examined them and pronounced

them the remains of a human being. It is

There is another man missing, named

W. T. Hanna, of Shelby county, Ken-

tucky, who was stopping at the

since the fire. He was in company with

The latter gentleman made his way out of

suffocated by the smoke. The bell of 155

was wholly cut off by the fire. There were

five beds in the room. It is supposed Han-

na perished in the flames. It is not im-

A number escaped through the windows

of their bed rooms, by means of the fire

bed clothes together and suspending them

ground by that means. A man, from a

window in the third story of the building,

when he seemed to be surrounded by the

flames, cried out for help. The firemen,

with all possible haste, put up a ladder,

upon which he descended to the ground in

safety, only being scorched some little. A

minute longer and he would have had to

leap. The fire could be seen spreading in

his room, and in a very brief time after he

The burning of the Galt House is a fearful

We have learned, since writing the above,

that Thomas & Co. had their stock of sugar,

molasses and lard in the warehouse in-

sured for \$17,000, and Andrew Buchanan

\$18,000 insurance on what he lost. Brandeis

the building, on which there was an in-

ECUTED .- On Saturday last a Federal scout,

sent out from Clarksville, Tenn., captured

south of the Cumberland river the notori-

ous guerrilla Jake Sly and four of his men.

Sly has long been a terror to the country,

and the latter years of his life have been

one black record of crime and infamy. The

Federal soldiers executed the desperado

and three of his men on the spot, in retalia-

tion for the murder of Union prisoners. The

fourth man was brought into Clarksville as

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FIRST SENA-

TORIAL DISTRICT - PUBLIC MEETING. -

There will be a meeting at Turner Hall on

Saturdoy evening of the citizens of the First

sion to their feelings on the action of their

Senator, James Harrison, in voting for

James Guthrie for U.S. Senator, contrary

to the instructions of his constituents, and

TOOK THE AMNESTY OATH,-Patrick Toy

and James Rodgers, deserters from the

Senatorial District, to give public expres-

chapter in the history of our city, and will

left the window it broke through it.

be long remembered.

surance of \$5,000.

dreadful fate.

get to work rightly. And the firemen here

rooms of the building.

supply of water.

the actual loss.

cendiary.

house lost their baggage.

Election of James Guthrie to the BUILDING ENTIRELY DESTROYED. U. S. Senate.

Ordinance of Emancipation Pass-The destruction of the Galt House by fire ed in Missouri. yesterday morning was complete. Only the

Debate on the Reciprocity Treaty The fire originated in the north-west corner in the U.S. Senate.

> Formidable Hostile Indian Movement.

The efforts of the Fire Department did Hood's Army at Corinth, Miss. little to stay the devouring element. The

English Views of Gen. Dix's Order

Message of Governor Parker, of New

Jersey. TRENTON, Jan. 11.—The message of Gov, Parker, received to-day, says that the State is out of debt; that the State claims for its advances to the United States a balance of ing adjoining on the north side, which was The Governor thinks there would be much better state of feeling if the one million eight hundred thousand voters in the loyal States, who expressed their dissent from the policy of the national administration, if it was generally understood that they could oppose the policy of the administration and still be firm friends of the Government and steadfast supporters of

He thinks that the mode of reconstruction by tithe of the people in very small parts of some States in rebellion, and election for President of the United States in them an act of great injustice to the loyal States, destroying that equality of representation in the electoral college and Congress, which is the foundation of republican govern-ments. This is argued at length. He argues that: War is a calamity which

brings a train of evils and a crushing weight of debt. He thinks the war ought to cease whenever the rebels lay down their arms and return to the Union. Subjugation and conquest only lead to endless war. We should not only seek to overthrow the rebellion by force, but also to conciliate and win back the rebel masses over whom it exercises a despotic control.

were on hand in strong force. A great The Governor thinks the condition of the rebel army is such as to favor peace on the basis he suggests. Sudden and forcible emancipation, he says, will produce great misery. It should be gradual and with the consent of the people where it exists, to be a blessing. Whatever differences of opinion exist among us, we should all be united in a determination to maintain the Union of the States.

> Missouri Convention-Ordinance of Emancipation Passed. St. Louis, January 11.—The State Convention just passed the following ordinance of emancipation, by a vote of sixty-four to

Be it ordained by the people of the State flames spread so rapidly that but little of Missouri, in Convention assembled, That hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except n punishment of crime whereof the part shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves

> Formidable Indian Movement on Republican River.

are hereby declared free.

St. Louis, January 11.—Dispatches from the West say the Indians at last account were on Republican river, moving south ward. Troops were concentrating for the

Advices from Fort Kearney say the ordand mail line was infested from O'Fallon's Bluff to Mill's Station, and perhaps beyond. The Indians so largely outnumber the troops that offensive operations can not at present be prosecuted with much chance of

Ordered Arrest of Colonel Chivington. ington special says: Orders have been tele-graphed to Denver for the arrest of Colonel Chivington for the slaughter of Indians. An order has been sent to sieze all prop ty taken from the Indians, together with the remnant who escaped slaughter, and have them taken care of at Government expense till disposition be made concerning

Thanks to Sherman and his Officers. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-The President has approved a joint resolution tendering thanks of the people and Congress to Gen. W. T. Sherman and officers and men of his command for their gallant conduct in the late march through Georgia.

Election of Fessenden to the U. S. Senate. AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 11.-The Hon. W. P. Fessenden was elected Senator to-day for 6 years, from the 4th of March next. In the ladders, and others not so high up by tying Senate Mr. Fessenden had 37 votes and in the House 116, to 23 for Hon. W. P. Haines, out of the windows, and descending to the

> American Securities Abroad. NEW YORK, Jan. 11 .- Satterwhite & Co. eport on the 28th American securities advanced to 44‡ for 5-20's, closing at 44@44‡ I. C. and Erie show an advance of one dol-

> > Gold in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 .- Gold stagnant and prices weak. Some operalors profess to have information of movements that by tomorrow will put it up and down 10 per cent. The prices offered were 2231/4, falling to 2221/2, and afterwards rising to 2231

St. Alban's Raiders Trial Postponed. MONTREAL, Jan. 11 .- St. Alban's raiders to-day got another postponement for three days to get further evidence from Rich-

Hood's Army at Corinth.

CAIRO, January 11.—The remnant of Hood's army is reported fortifying Corinth, & Crawford had a lot of wheat stored in with the view of going into winter quar-ters at that place. It is also said to be reters at that place. It is also said to pairing the Mobile and Ohio railroad. JAKE SLY AND THREE OF HIS MEN EX-

### Congressional.

WASHINGTON, January 11. Vice President Hamlin in the Chair. A petition to increase the pay of army officers was presented. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Doolittle presented a memorial from

the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, on the subject of canal navigation around the falls of Niagara. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Clark presented a petition from the citizens of Virginia, asking that a Territorial Government be established for the present State Government.

mr. Grimes called up the House bill to advance the line officers in the Navy to 50 numbers in rank, for special merit. Passed.

Mr. Van Winkle called up the bill to re-Mr. Van Winkle called up the bill to re-imburse Adams' Express Company for losses sustained by the sinking of the steamer at New Orleans, having on board the safe containing Government Treasury-After some discussion it was referred to the Committee on Clain

people whom he was elected to represent.

Let there be a large turn out. Good speakers will be present.

Wanted,—A good steady boy to work in our job office. Inquire at Civill & Calvert's book store, 431 Main street.

The resolution to repeal the Reciprocity Treaty was then taken up.

Mr. Hale was sorry the Senate contemplated the repeal of the Treaty. He regarded it as a step in the wrong direction. The Treaty had been productive of good to both parties, and to repeal it could effect no good. If the object of repealing it was to benefit our commercial or financial intersects the would not object. The resolution to repeal the Reciprocity

ests, he would not object.

Mr. Hale read a statement from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, to show that unless the operations of the Treaty in exports to Canada had been increased in a few years from six million dollars to twenty-five million dollars, free goods and duty paying had been increased. He had been

told that Canada had altered the tariff so as Rebel Attack on the Picket Line of the at Galveston loaded with cotton. When told that Canada had altered the tariff so as to make it burdensome to our commerce. Rates had not risen more than two per cent., and in the last year they had decreased. In 1861 they were 19 per cent.; only one half per cent. larger than in 1850. The statement that there had been unfair advantage taken in the way of duties was therefore a mistake. In 1853 the exports to Canada were 7,000,000; in 1854 15,000,000; in 1856 22,000,000, and in 1863 280,000,000. Imports had increased from 490,000 to 20,000,000. Mr. Halo was sorry the Senate was about to act so soon on this matter.

The chairman of the committee from New York had taken the matter under con-New York had taken the matter under con-

sideration and would report.

He understood that the Chamber of Com He understood that the Chamber of Commerce of Chicago was adverse to repeal the treaty. He thought we ought not to strike a blow at our commerce when we needed the sinews of war so much. In conclusion he said the abrogation treaty would be regarded in Canada and England as retaliation for wrongs which the people of the United States rightly imagined they had sustained, but he was sure the people of Canada was but he was sure the people of Canada were willing now to do anything they could to repair the wrong that had been done and prevent a repetition. He believed it would strengthen the rebellion and weaken the Union cause to repeal the treaty.

Suppose it is true that the repeal of the treaty would impoverish Canada, he didn't believe it would be wise to do so. We ought to wish our neighbors rich, prosperous and enterprising, able to buy from the United States and help our finances. In reducing them to poverty we would injure ourselves, but he had no hope of preventing the passage of the resolution. This was the time when men took counsel from pas-sion rather than of the welfare of the counry. The Treaty had been wise and salutary, and under it commerce had grown up and improved. Till some gentleman could point out some injury that had been done, he hoped the Senate would pause; he hoped the merchants of New York would be heard on the subject.

on the subject.

Mr. Sumner said the Reciprocity Treaty has a beautiful name. It suggests at once equality, exchange and security, and it is because it was so regarded this treaty was originally accepted by the people of the United States. If, however, it shall appear that while organizations. that while organizing exchange, it forgets equality and equity in any essential repect, there must be a modification in conformity with just principles. I mean to be brief, but I hope, though brief, to make a proper conclusion apparent. The treaty may be seen under four different heads. It may be seen under four different heads. It concerns the fisheries, navigation of the St. Lawrence and British possessions and rev-enue. To the United States the fisheries have been a source of anxiety through our history. Even from the beginning, and for Treaty, they had been the occasion of much trouble, verging at times to positive out-breaks, which were followed by entire tran-quility which had been for a moment dis-

This is a plain advantage, which can not be denied; but so far as I have been able to examine, I do not find any further evi-dence showing the value of the treaty in this connection, while the opinions every where among those most interested in Fisheries are divided. There are partizans Fisheries are divided. There are partizans for it in Gloucester, Mass., and partizans for it in Maine. If the treaty related to fisheries exclusively, I should not be willing to touch it, but the practical question is, whether a seeming advantage in this respect is sufficient to counterbalance the disadvantages in other respects.

Next comes the pavigation of the St. Law-

Next comes the navigation of the St. Lawrence—but this plausible concession has proved to be but little more than a name. the treaty only forty American vessels, containing 13,550 tons, passed through the St. Lawrence, and during the same time only nineteen vessels, containing 5,446 tons, returned by the same open highway. These are very petty amounts when we had on the lakes fifty-eight millions, or when we consider the carrying trade between the United States and the British Provinces.

Take the years 1857 to 1862 inclusive, and we shall find that during this period the shipping of the United States which cleared for British Provinces was ten millions tons. the same perhipping which cleared during while the shipping of the United States which was entered at our custom houses from British Provinces was ten millions tons, and the foreign shipping which entered was 64,555,420 tons. I mention these things by way of contrast in comparison with these grand movements. The busi-St. Lawrence seems to be trivial.

The treaty may be seen next in its bearings on commerce between the two countries, in this, that it has increased it im-mensely, but it is difficult to see how much this increase is due to the treaty, and how much to the natural growth, population and facilities of transportation in both countries. There also railroads, which have gone into successful operation since the treaty, and in the three years immediately preceding the treaty, furnish prompt and constant com-

The total exports to Canada were \$82.216.-518, and total imports were \$22,588,577, being of exports and imports in the proportion of 100 to 46 in the ten years' treaty. The total exports to Canada and the British Provinces were \$226,350,932, and the total imports were in the proportion of 100 to 78. The total exports to Canada in three years were \$31,866,865, and the total imports were \$6,587,674, and being in the proportion of 100 to 57. While the exports to Canada alone, during the ten years treaty, \$176,371,911, the total imports were 1 present these tables to lay before you the extent and nature and change in the commerce between the countries. In the view

which I take, on the present occasion, it is not improper to consider the much debated question as to the effect of the difference between the amount of exports and imports. Involving as it does the whole question of the balance of trade, the reciprocity treat cannot be maintained or overturned on any

contested principle of political economy.

I come in the last place to the influence of the treaty on the revenue of the country, and here the custom house is our principal witness. The means of determining this question will be found in authentic tables which have been published from time to time in the reports of the Treasury, and especially in the report made to Congress at this session, which I have in my hands. Looking at these tables we find certain un-answerable points. From an estimate founded on the trade before the treaty, it appears that if no treaty had been made, and the trade had increased in the same ratio as before the treaty, Canada would have paid to the United States in ten years of the

treaty at least \$16,373,800 which she has been relieved of. been relieved of.

This sum has actually been lost to the United States. In return Canada has given up \$2,610,890, being the amount it would have collected if no treaty had been made with the United States—a vast dispropor-

tion to our detriment.

After further remarks, Mr. Sumner then quoted from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing that the treaty had relieved from duty a total sum of \$42,333,-257 in value of goods of Canada more than of goods of the product of the United States. From these various considerations, it was clear that the revenue of the United States had suffered by this treaty, and that, in this important particular, its advantages have not been equally shared by the two coun-

tries.

Mr. Howe spoke against the repeal, and Messrs. Sherman and Collamer in favor of it. Pending the consideration of the resolution, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.

. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. The House resumed the consideration of the proposition for a constitutional amend-ment to abolish slavery throughout the

United States.

Mr. White, of Ohio, opposed it on the ground that Congress had no power to make such amendment.

Mr. Smithers advocated the amendment as both constitutional and beneficial.

Mr. Townsend, of New York, and Mr.

Holman, of Indiana, severally gave reasons
why they would vote against it.

Veteran Reserve Corps.

Army of Potomac. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 9.—The rebels made another attack on our picket line this morning just before our picket line this morning just before day and captured a few prisoners on the right of the 2d Division 6th Corps. The morning was very dark and the attacking party approached cautiously behind abattis till near the line of the pickets before they

were aware of their coming.

The men fired their pieces and ran back towards the reserve, but the rebels were so close to them, and being dressed in our uniform, they could not be distinguished from our own rows.

uniform, they could not be distinguished from our own men, and consequently they were not fired upon as they otherwise would have been. The rebels then retreated, taking nine of our men with them.

The object of the rebels seemed to be to obtain food and clothing, as they at once demanded knapsacks and blankets of our soldiers, few of which they got. Men go on picket duty for twentp-four hours only, carrying one day's rations with them, but taking no knapsacks or blankets, and therefore the rebels only succeeded in getting a few haversacks, tobacco, &c.

On other portions of the line all is quiet. Weather changed from very cold to rain. Weather changed from very cold to rain.

Election of Mass. U. S. Senator Postponed.

Supreme Court Case. Washington, Jan. 11.—The Supreme Court has before it the case of F. M. Cole-man, apppellant, vs. Hudson river bridge

January 12-3 A. M.

Financial Matters in New York. ter demand for Railroad bonds. a fall of 3 per cent. Strong demand for Money at 7 per cent., which is well supplied. Foreign Exchange only nominal. Stocks firm at the Petroleum Board.

There is much excitement over the dis-

Rebel View of the Burbridge Expedition. NEW YORK, Jan. 11 .- The Richmond Whig's special account of Burbridge's raid says that it is impossible for Breckinridge to defend his lines with his present com-mand, and demands his reinforcement. It cover the movement of our stores into Ken

till the raid was ended; says the enemy moved with all the rapidity with which he was enable. The whole country was taken by surprise. When he came to Bristol he him to give calls for different offices along the line. He telegraphed to General Breck-inridge, and obtained the information he

His advance on Abingdon and Glide age done to the railroad was serious and will take some time to be repaired.

The enemy demolished the machinery and building at the salt works and dropped the railroad iron in wells which can not be drawn up. The largest portion of the negroes who were there making salt were otured and taken of

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—By the news by the Moravian the London Times says if the the Moravian the London Times says if the United States is so ill-advised as to send its troops to the Canada border a very serious misunderstanding between the countries millers were freely paying \$2 for red from wagons. Wheat is millers were freely paying \$2 for red from wagons. Wheat

the refusal of the Canadian Government to that a Government contractor has received a contract

The Star condemns the hasty action of Gen Dix as uncalled for, and says the resolution which passed Congress in reference to Canada as tending to complicate the position already embarrassing.

The Time's points out that United States gave notice in October of its intention to increase its armament on lakes and will \$1 45 as to quality and package. Rice 15@16c, therefore be able before the opening of the The money market continues quiet, and St. Lawrence to have as many war ships on the lakes as it can buy or construct in the meantime and that the British Government will find itself about the 10th of April with only one vessel to oppose the U.S. fleet.

Late Foreign News.

Austria.—The reductions in the armies are to be effected on a grand scale in Austria and Italy. The Italian reduction will

Wharncliff quotes Northern papers to disprove Seward's statement that prisoners are not suffering unusual privations. He denies that funds were mainly contributed by those trading with the South, and says the may report were suffered to the statement with the south and says the may report with the south and says the may report with the south and says the may report with the south and says the says are sourced to the same statement with the same says that the same same says that the same says the same says that the same says the same says that the same says the same says that the same says the same says that the same says the same says the same says the same says that the same says the sa the movement was almost entirely carried out by Southern ladies in England, and says that refusal will not practically effect

the distribution of funds.

The letter of Mr. Adams, communicating briefly Mr. Seward's refusal, is published in it. Mr. Adams expresses regret that he has to along the expresses regret.

sage, with the proclamation of General Dix and the resolutions offered in the Senate by Mr. Chandler. It says, in Congress we are charged with complicity in assassination and pillage, while the military commander threatens

our territory with invasion; but the Chief of the Republic does justice to both Canada

and England.

Gallagher's Evening Board. NEW YORK, January 11 .- The stock NEW 10RK, January II.—The stock market this evening was strong. Gold active at 219; at the board 218½. New York Central 115½, Erie 31¾, Michigan Southern 72¼, Illinois Central 125¾, Pittsburg 94¼, Cleveland and Toledo 108½, Rock Island 102¾, Northwestern 38, Fort Wayne 99, Ohio and Mississippi certificates 32¼, Cumberland 44, Quicksilver 98.

Loss of a Blockade Runner.

off Brazos she was lost in a gale. Most of her crew escaped on cotton bales and were her crew escaped on cotton ba picked up by an English ship.

Official in Regard to the Shipment of Tobacco in Kentucky. The following correspondence will be of

interest to parties interested in the shipment of tobacco in this State. LOUISVILLE, January 9, 1865. W. D. Gallagher, Surveyor of Customs, Lou-

W. D. Gallagher, Surveyor of Casaliaville, Kentucky:

DEAR SIR: Please advise us if General Burbridge's General Order No. 1, dated Lexington, Ky., January 7, 1865, relieves parties from obtaining permits in order to ship their tobacco from any portion of the State of Kentucky to this place.

Very respectfully,

SPRATT & Co.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KY., ) OFFICE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, January 9, 1865.

Messrs. Spratt & Co., Louisville: Gentlemen: In reply to your note of this morning, I have to say that at present the trade regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of law, impose no restrictions upon the transportation of Kentucky grown tobacco within this State, or from this State northward. Tobacco of Tennessee growth, however, no matter when, or in what manner brought into Kentucky, is liable to seizure and formatter when, or in what manner brought into Kentucky, is liable to seizure and forfeiture if found moving without permit. General Burbridge's order of the 7th inst., removes all military restraint from the sale or transportation of tobacco anywhere within the district under his command, and leaves this article of Kentucky growth for within the district under his command, and leaves this article of Kentucky growth free to come to this city or proceed further North without let or hindrance, from all parts of the State, unless some restriction may have been imposed west of the Cumberland river by the Commander of the Military District of which that section of the State forms. of which that section of the State forms a part.

Very respectfully,

W. D. GALLAGHER, Surveyor, &c.

ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS,-Another good house at the Masonic Temple last night shows that this troupe of Minstrels is coming into great favor with the lovers of amusement in our city. But a few nights more will be afforded the opportunity of seeing them, and we advise all to go. We recommend, especially persons troubled with bad digestion, to go.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.-To-night the admirable play, by the celebrated dramatic author, John Brougham, called "Bel De monio," will be repeated. It was played for the first time last night to a large and fashionable audience, and received with much favor. Angelo is one of Vestvali's best characters, and is rendered with fine

A fire was discovered yesterday about 1 o'clock, in a room in the second story of the residence of Captain Rudd, on Jefferson street, between Second and Third It is not known how it originated. A colored female servant was arrested, on suspicion of having intentionally set fire to the bed clothing in the room, and taken to jail. McGILL CLUB.

Members of the McGill Club are requested to call on me immediately and receive their dividend of fifteen dollars and thirty-sever S. B. McGill, Treasurer,

Green st., bet. Third and Fourth.

COMMERCIAL. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE UNION PRESS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 11, 1865.

The market has been remarkably quiet to-day, and w hear of no large transactions or any active inquiry for any of the leading articles of trade. The supplies and light and stocks are not accumulating, and the marke tained, though one or two articles of provisions are rati quotations, owing to a want of demand and a decline New York. Holders, however, are not pressing their stocks on the market. The weather has cleared off rather cold, which dissipates all present fears of a freshet

not be considered as an element in the present discussion.

The London Papers on the Order of Gen. with only small sales to the trade and bakers at \$8.75 for each good superfine, \$9.25 for plain extra, and \$10.25 for extra family in dray load lots. We hear of a sale of 40 bbl may be the consequence.

The daily News says the order of Gen.
Dix will be disapproved by the Washington Government. It says the plea which could alone warrant such course would be quote oats ranging from 85 to 95c, as to terms, quantity

to Canada as tenuing position already embarrassing.

The London Post thinks promptitude of the Canadian Government in order for the the Canadian Government in order for the sugar at 27c, and 25 bbls hard sugar, "circled," at 25c, sugar at 27c, and 25 of yellow and coffee sugar in barrels at 27c. Hard sugar is firmer with sales of crushed and refined at 30c. 3le for standard quality. Plantation molasses range from \$1 20 to \$1 35 per gallon, and syrups from \$1 10 to

The money market continues quiet, and currency working close and scarce, and we note a decline in gold while silver coin rates at fully 12 per cent. less than gold. In New York at noon to-day gold had declined to 223 for currency, and the brokers here were buying and selling

as follows, the figures representing currency 

COUNTRY PRODUCE-Green Apples, scarce, a 3 50 to \$5 50, as to quality, per barrel; dried Apples \$ to 10 new; 6@7c for old per lb; dried Peaches, none. Butter, 40@45c, in boxes or firkins; choice, 48@60c. Bee wax nominal at 50@60c. Brooms, common, \$3 25@3 50; best Shaker, 2500@5 25 % doz. Cheese-Western Reserve, in lots, 20@21c to the trade, and 22c to retailers; Nam burg 22%c. Feathers in fair demand at 65@68c. Flax seed buying at \$2 30@2 40. Ginseng nominal at 95c@\$1 60 Beans nominal at \$2 10@2 20 for white. Potatoes are scarce at \$3 75@4 50 3 bbl, in lots, while choice North ern command \$4 50@5 00. Onions, in lots, \$6 00 to \$6 3 barrel. Eggs plenty at 44@45c per demen in barrels follimed, and 48@50c for fresh, packed.

COAL-Best Pittsburg continues to retail at 22c per bushel, delivered, or 38 per load of 25 bushels. Light sup-ply of Pomeroy coal, with sales to boats at 25c. HAY-In fair demand with sales from first hands \$28@29 per tnn for baled Timothy; and small sales from ttores at \$31@32 per tun. Straw, baled, \$16 per tun.
PROVISIONS AND LARD—The provision market is rather quiet, and we quote mess pork nominally at \$42 per bbl, with a decline in New York. Bacon in request, hough scarce, with sales of sugar-cured hams at 25@ 25%c, and a small lot at 26c; a sale of 1,000 shoulders, in bulk, at 17c. Lard very firm, with a sale of 25 tierces at 23c, while prime leaf in kegs is held at 251/2@26c.

WHISKEY-We quote raw at \$2 18@\$2 20. WOOL-Buyers are paying 60c for grease and 90c for tub-washed. RAGS-In good demand at Sc for cotton, white and colored; also &c for jeans and linseys, while soft wool range from 10 to 13c; hard wool le per pound.

TOBACCO—The market is sustained, with meagre receipts, and sales at the auction warehouses to-day of 37 hhds, with none offered at the Louisville. At the Pickett,

nids, with none offered at the Louisville. At the Pickett, I hhd light lugs at \$9, 1 of light leaf at \$13.75, and the bulk of the leaf at \$15 to \$25.75. At the Ninth Street, 5 hids light lugs at \$1.50 and leaf at \$15 to \$18.50. At the Boone, 5 hhds lugs at \$1.50, and leaf at \$15 to \$18.50. At the Boone, 5 hhds lugs at \$7.20 to \$9.80, and 2 of light leaf at \$13.75 to \$1.75. \$13 75 to \$14 75. TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market. New York, Jan. 11. New York, Jan. 11.

Cotton dull and lower at \$1 15 for middling. Flour—
State and Western dull and 5@Pr lower; extra \$10 10@\$10
20 and trade brands \$11 20@\$12, market closing quiet, whiskey firmer: Western \$2 25@\$2 27, closing with sellers at \$2 25@\$2 26. Wheat dull and nominal and 1@2c
ower. Rye dull and lower; Western \$1 70. Barley quiet, Western \$1 90 in store. Wool very firm. Petroleum quiet, and firm; refined bond 73%c, crude \$1@\$2c, refined free
the Pork firmer and in fair demand. Mess beef quiet. burg 95.

Cincinnati Market. Flour and grain are unchanged and quiet; choice red wheat sold at \$2 00. Corn in good demand at full rates. Oats firm at \$7c. Whiskey is held at \$2 25, 100 bbls sold at \$2 25, 30 days. Provisions unchanged; nothing doing. Hogs dall and prices nominal; about 3,000 in the cars, for which holders ask \$15 506,2815; packers not buying. The markets are generally dull, owing to the interruption of travel by snow. Gold declined to 220, buying rate. Exchangefirm; par buying, 11-10 premium selling. Money tight.

FURS, FANCY GOODS, &C.

Useful as well as Ornamental!

LADIES' SKATING CAP!

LINED KID GLOVE! ORA

OR A

LADIES' FUR HOOD!

GREEN & GREEN'S.

JOHN M. STOKES & SON.

DRALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

COTS, CHAIRS, SWORDS, PISTOLS, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, &c.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. MITCHHELL ..... VENE P. ARMSTRONG .... MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG,

LOUISVILLE, KY., DEALERS in Pork, Bacon, Lard, Flour, &c. Agents
for the sale of Alcohol, Cologne Spirits, Bourbon and
Raw Whiskies, &c., &c. jan1 d3m

Unrivalled for Quality and Price!

AT THE EXCELSIOR GALLERY No. 321 Market Street, south side, between Third and Fourth.

# CELEBRATED

The best at 333 Third street. WATCHES

continuous and warranted. Terms reasonable. oct differences

Quartermasters' Vouchers AND

Bought at the Best Rates, by C. L. RADWAY,

J. Q. A. Odor's, Sixth st., near Main.

HARDWARE.

WKATES, SHOVELS AND TONGS, COAL HODS OKnives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Irons, Waiters, Coffee and Spice Mills, Nut Cracks, Foot Scrapers, Nails, Tacks, Brads, Locks, Latches, Bolts, Hinges, Hooks, Traps,

tion, Wholesale and Retail by A. MeBRIDE, 221 Third street.

G. BAURMANN. FOREIGN & DONESTIA HARDWARE. CUTLERY AND GERMAN GOODS.

ALSO No. 633 Main Street between Sixth and Seventh

First National Bank of Louisville

BUY SOMETHING

SET OF FURS!

HANDSOME NECKTIE!

GENT'S RICH SCARF!

For a Christmas Present, at

ARMY GOODS.

229 Main Street.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS

The largest and best stock in the city. MESS CHESTS ade to order. Fireways.
order—from \$50 to \$1,000.
JOHN M. STOKES & SON made to order. PRESENTATION SWORDS furnished

NOTICE.—ROBERT FLOYD, Esq., is admitted a part ner in our house from this date. The style will bear eretofore. jan1 d3m MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG.

chants, 222 Main street, bet. Second and Third,

PHOTOGRAPH CALLERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Card Pictures!

W. M. ELROD, - - - Artist.

COLD PENS. R. C. HILL'S

AND SALESROOM, No. 333 Third St. near Jefferson.

The largest, heaviest and best Pen for the money in the Pens repaired every day. Watch and Pen price Hat GOLD PENS REPOINTED FOR 50 CENTS and stamp. Watches and Jewelry

STOCKS.

Hardware and Cutlery.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

NATIONAL BANK.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-holders for the election of Directors, will be held at this Bank Tuesday, January 10th, 1865, 624 15:

FUR MUFFLER AND GLOVES!

MILITARY COODS.

Louisville, Ky.,

MESS CHESTS, MATTRASSES,

Provision and Commission Mer-

MANUFACTORY

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

Hoes, Rakes, Mattocks Spades, Wheelbarrows, Ear Muffs and Tools and Builders' Hardware of every descrip-

LOUISVILLE, SV.

Boston, Jan. 11.—The Massachusetts State Senate has postponed the election of Senator, in place of Wilson until the 2d Tuesday in February.

Co. at Albany. SPECIAL TO WEST'RN PRESS

New York, January 11.—Share market dull at the Stock Exchange this morning but generally steady. The excitement on Erie continues; large amount still thrown on the market. Governments stronger, with fair demand for 5-20s and 10-40s. Betdull. The decline in Mariposa continues; the price has fallen to 12. Miscellaneous and coal list quiet. Gold has been quiet during the day, with no rumors to effect it. Favorable military and foreign news caused

covery of petroleum at Fishkill, on the Hudson river. Low prices sill continuith paper dealers; sales to-day at 191/2. A meeting of tobacco merchants was held to-day to organize a tobacco exchange, and include the interest in leaf and manufactured.

says that when Gillem commenced preparations for a movement from Knoxville and Burbridge appeared at Bean's Station, Breckinridge thought that we designed evacuating East Tennessee and wished to tucky. Rebel scouts and citizens confirmed this impression, and it was fully believed

captured the telegraph operator, and forced

administer justice and preserve the duties of allies, which has no foundation.

here for 400,000 bushels, to be delivered, at \$1 10.

quote oats ranging from 85 to 25c, as to terms, quantitation.

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—France.—Bourse firm. Rentes 65@60. be 50,000 men.

The London Times publishes a letter from Lord Wharncliffe in response to Mr. Seward's refusal to receive the Liverpool

has to close the correspondence.

The Times contrasts frank and temperate language to President Lincoln in his mes-

Blockade Runners at Havana. New York, January 11.—The steamer Columbia, from Havana on the 7th, has arrived. The Confederate steamer Coquette had left for Nassau, flying the Confederate flag. The blockade runner Lena and Maria flag. The blockade runner Lena and Maria had arrived from Galveston with cotton. The loss of the rebel steamer R. E. Lee is confirmed. Six were drowned.

New York, January 11.—A bill is to be before Congress at an early date more clearly defining the status of the veteran reserve corps, and placing it under provisions governing the regular army.

New York, January 11.—A bill is to be before Congress at an early date more clearly defining the status of the veteran which was captured some time ago on her way from Matamoras to New Orleans, and and ran into Galveston, ran the blockade series and and ran into Galveston, ran the blockade series and ran into Galveston, ran the blockade series and reserve to the series and ran into Galveston, ran the blockade series and ran into Galveston series and ran into Galveston, ran the blockade series and ran into Galveston series and range series

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.-Late rebel newspapers contain an interesting and detailed narrative of the late Union raid of Generals Stoneman, Burbridge and Gillem in Eastern Tennessee and Western Virginia, and so damaging to the enemy in the destruction of salt and lead works and a vast amount of other property, though an offert amount of other property, though an effort is made to represent the extent of injury as much less than it really is. It cannot avoid acknowledging that it was very great, and deries some consolation from the fact that the

Yankees have now done all the harm in that region they are capable.

The rebel Senate, on the 6th inst., adopted a resolution of thanks to their Indian allies of the Charakse position. of the Cherokee nation.

The Richmond papers are still indulging in glorifications over the failure of the exdition against Wilmington. Gen. Butler is said to be still alive and in a place of capital and the property is said to be still alive and in a place of security, and his early recovery is antici-

In the sharp discussion now going on between the rebel newspapers, in which Jeff. Davis's meddling is charged as the cause of all their recent disasters, some of them in their defense assail General Lee as the

The Herald's Army of the James correspondent says: All in camp, except the General himself, appear greatly surprised at his removal. If it was caused by the Wilhis removal. If it was caused by the Wilmington failure, it was inquired why it
was not sooner made. The answer to this
was that General Ord, who temporarily
succeeds General Butler, was absent, and
the authorities only awaited his return.
General Butler received the order about
half-past eleven o'clock Sunday forenoon,
and before three o'clock P. M. he had made
all his farewell preparations, turned over
the army to his successor, and taken his
departure for the North.

The Herald's Shenandoah correspondent

The Herald's Shenandoah correspondent says the inhabitants are suffering from the

says the immortants are sufering from the scarcity of food, and that the rebel troops are quartered upon them, rendering their condition still more deplorable. No new active military movements of im-portance have taken place recently in the

The Herald's Springfield (Missouri) correspondent says the Union garrisons have been withdrawn from all points south of that place as far as Fort Smith, Ark., by order of Gen. Canby.

The Georgia Recorder says the Georgia Lorislatura will be reassembled as soon as

Legislature will be reassembled as soon as the State House can be repaired. The Alabama Legislature adjourned after amending the revenue laws, providing for the support of indigent families of soldiers, clothing for Alabama soldiers who are prisoners, and for deficiencies in the Treas-

The two Houses could not agree upon Militia Bill, and none was passed. The Senate was in favor of a sweeping bill, while the Heuse insisted on certain exemp-tions. Joint resolutions were adopted and

the reconstructions were passed.

The Sentinel contains an account of a rebel cavalry expedition in southwestern Virginia, where, it says, the people generally are disloyal, and the mountain passes are infested with bushwhackers and swamp dragoons. It is a very rich grass country, and abounds with fine fat stock. They secured 500 head, and undoubtedly made the people still more disloval.

A Washington dispatch says that Secre-ry Fessenden has asked a modification of the law so as to allow him to issue two thousand millions more of the 7-20 bonds. The vote on the constitutional amendment bill will be postponed for several days to allow full discussion.

The Herald's Washington despatch says:

A leading peace Democrat, who has taken a prominent part in the peace movements during the late election, and whose real relations with the President have been very friendly, has gone to Richmond, and will be probably heard of there soon.

The Lower House of the rebel Congre

has been engaged for several days in discussing the question of the consolidation of the army. It appears to be generally ad-mitted by rebel Congressmen that a necessity for consolidation exists, but the debate on the adoption of the plan is a perfect hitch in regard to the question whether officers for consolidated organizations elected by the men or by Gen. Lee.

Air. Miles, of South Carolina, backed by rabid fire-eaters, favors the movement to make Lee dictator by giving him full power to appoint officers for the entire army. The movement was opposed by other members, who favor opposition.

New York, January 11.—In the Weed-

Opdyke suit the jury disagreed, some being for costs and damages. They disagreed be-tween that and some other sum. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Richmond papers say that the last accounts from South

state that the enemy were still in front of Hardeeville.

PORTLAND, Jan. 11.—The steamer Moravian, from Liverpool the 29th, and London-derry of the 30th ult., arrived here this

News unimportant, owing to the Gen. Dix's order to pursue rebel raiders into Canada has attracted much attention, and leading journals hope it will not be acted on, as it might cause trouble.

Cotton firm and unchanged. Breadstuffs quoted firm and inactive. No regular mar-ket since the Asia sailed. Provisions inactive. Consols closed at 89½@89\$.

The morning papers generally discountenanced the idea of being driven into un-

friendly relations with the United States on account of the raiders in Canada. The Times shows the rebels could desire noth-Cotton opened firmer, but closed easier,

with a partial advance of 1/4 for New Orleans middling. The market to-day is dull, owing to the excess of the stock of bread-

Provisions quiet. Lard tends upward. The builion in bank has decreased £200,000. American stocks—Illinois Central 50½@ discount; Erie 37@39, MONTREAL, Jan. 10 .- In the case of the

St. Albans raiders the Judge overruled the objections made Saturday by the defense. The thirty days delay which was applied for to allow the prisoners to procure evi-dence from Richmond, was resisted by the Crown counsel. The case will be continued

QUEBEC, Jan. 11.-Messrs. Emmons Lathrop, of Detroit, who have been here in communication with the Government regarding the passport system, have gone to Washington on some business.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11, M .- Weather clear and cold. Snow ceased last evening. Thermometer 22; Barometer 29.60. River has risen one foot seven inches in the last twenty-four hours.

channel, by the pier mark. Weather clear and cold.

ONLY ONE LEFT .- A superb copy of Webster's new Pictorial Unabridged Dictionary, in full Turkey, red edges-the most serviceable color-dark green. Civill A Calvert.

TE GENERAL SCOTT'S AUTIBIOGRAPHY

is published in two volumes. Price \$4. Civill & Calvert have it. HISTORY OF THE REBELLION,-Harper's magnificenily illustrated edition of the Great Rebellion has reached its tenth num-

ber. Civill & Calvert e all the num-

bers. Price 30 cents each

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Sale. I WILL SELL AT PURLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNES-DAY, THE ISTR OF JANUARY, a l of the Household and Kitchen Furniture of Captain E. J. Frisbee, on Fif h street, between Walnut and Chestnut, No. 622, west side. Wil also rent the Money of the hignest bidder, on the day of sale. The House will be rented first. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A. M. Terms cash.

### RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVALS.

WEDNESDAY, January 11. Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati.

Rose Ilite, Henderson.
Ciara Dunning, Xashville.

Ormsby, Pittsburg.

Melnotte, Cincinnati. DEPARTURES.

Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati. Irene, Parkersburg. Rose Hite, Henderson.

Nick Longworth, Cin'nati. Clara Dunning, Parkersb'g. Melnotte, Tenn. River. THE RIVER was rising rather fast yesterday morning and the night previous, but St. Albans Raider's Trial Proceeding. slowly last evening with 14 feet water in the canal by the mark. During the previous 24 hours it had risen three feet at the head of the falls, and some eight feet at Portland. The weather has turned cold and clear, and it has effectually checked the snow from

thawing. On the falls last evening there were fully 11 feet water for steamboats to descend the Indian chute, and over eight feet water up the middle chute.

At Cincinnati yesterday at noon the river

had risen less than two feet, and we expect it to be falling there to-day. At Pittsburg the river has made another

sudden rise, as we learn by private dispatches received late Tuesday evening. It was then rising rapidly, with rainy weather, and the Press dispatches at noon yesterday reports upwards of 15 feet water in the channel, which is a rise of six feet in the previous 24 hours. The weather has since turned freezing cold, which, if it continues, will allay all fears of an overflow.

At Nashville and along the Cumberland

there have been heavy rains, and the river was rising rapidly yesterday, with over ten feet water on the shoals. The J. T. McCombs, from Nashville, was due last night, and will no doubt be found

at the wharf this morning.

The D. H. Blank having been detained, is advertised for Nashville this evening. The Phantom is at the wharf also loading for Nashville. Cropper, Patton & Co.,

We learn that the Licking and Kentucky rivers have been very high, but the water is abating in those streams, and the present cold weather will check the rise in all the upper waters,
The light steamers Irene and Clara Dun-

ning departed for Parkersburg last evening with a regiment of colored soldiers on Coal Arrived.—The steam tug and tow-boat Ormsby came in from Pittsburg yes-terday with six barges of coal for the Gov-

The great steamer Magenta was due from New Orleans last night, and will meet with despatch for a return trip to New Orleans. She will be able to ascend the falls and land at the city wharf. The Magenta was at Cairo on Monday evening, and probably left New Orleans on the 3d or 4th inst.

The Steamer Indiana.—We learn that the magnificent new steamer Indiana, now at Madison, Ind., will be able to raise steam on Saturday, and that she will load for New Orleans new week. In point of size, beauty, durability, speed and comfort she is second to no boat afloat and will be in charge of the most regular. THE STEAMER INDIANA,-We learn that Capt. J, Stut Neal, one of the most popular, as well as thoroughly experienced, boatmen on the western waters.

The General Buell is the regular and

particular mail and passenger packet to-day for Cincinnati and the East. She starts at noon, and connects with all the early railroad trains. The Major Anderson, under the auspices of the mail line, is the swift and comforta-

ble afternoon packet for Cincinnati to-day. She starts at 4 o'clock from the big whari-For Madison.—Passengers and shippers for Madison, Carrollton, and all interme-diate landings, must bear in mind that the S. B. Young is the packet to-day. She starts at 2 o'clock, in charge of careful, attentive officers, and provides good fare and safe quarters to all who travel on her.

Business at the whort vectorder.

safe quarters to all who travel on her.

Business at the wharf yesterday was extremely dull, and our port list was light.

The Sherman, Lady Pike, Emma Floyd, and Iron City were advertised to leave Cincinnati yesterday for Nashville.

The Peytona is loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans, and the Rowena for White River.

The Brilliant has taken a Government rip from Caire to Verjust now is rather too or the Kenticky Fiver just how is rather too high for navigation, as the beats cannot get under bridges, and the Blue Wing has temporarily laid up at Cincinnati.

The Duke of Argyle, in the Government service, was at Cincinnati yesterday, taking

a cargo for lower ports.

IMPORTS BY THE RIVER. CINCINNATI, PER GEN. LYTLE—24 bags coffee, theens; 7 do do. John Terry; 10 sewing machines, 15 bags loverseed, 47 pkgs oysters, 47 do coffee, 50 kegs butter, 1 hd glass, 75 pkgs mdse, 139 bags oats, 25 pkgs drugs, conignees; 50 bags buckwheat, Tait, Son, & Co; 50 bbls whister, Mitchell & Armstrong; 12 do apples, Cropper, Paton, & Co; 205 exp pkgs, owners.

on, & Co; 260 exp pags, owners.

CINCINNATI, PER RICK LONGWORTH—20 bbls apples, Griffith & Beard; 21 bags coffee, Moore, B, & Co; 1 asy chair, Mitchell & Armstrong; 25 pkgs, Dr Newbury; 0f do, Capt Ernest; 20 army forges, Capt D Wolf; 2 horses, 06 kegs lard, 18 bbls molasses, 7 do sugar, 2 pkgs tea, 1 bbl idder, consignees. HENDERSON, PER ROSE HITE-306 bags corn, Ver-hoeff Bros; 2 hhds tobacco, 2 horses, 15 pkgs sundries,

MEMPHIS, PER PHANTOM-100 bbls flour, order;

### STEAMBOATS.

Regular Passenger Packet for Clarks-ville and Nashville. Will leave as above on THIS DAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the City Wharf. For freight or passage apply on board of the CROPPER, PATTON & CO., Agents, in 12 1t

For Nashville. D. H. BLUNK,
Will leave as above THIS DAY, the 12th
linst, at 4 o'clock P. M., POSITIVELY, from the City inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., POSITIVEDI, Home to Wharf. For ireight or passage apply on board or to CROPPER, PATTON & CO., Agents, in 12 It Nos. 143 and 145 Wall street

U. S. Mail Line for Cincinnati MORNING BOATS. GEN. LYTLE and GEN. BUELL— Leave Daily at 11 A. M., from wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

EVENING BOATS. REBECCA and MAJ. ANDERSON— Leave Daily, at 3 P. M., from wharf-beat, foot of Third street. JOS. CAMPION, Ag't, oc22 dtf Wharf-boat,

1863. 1864. Louisvilleand Henderson Esch

U. S. MAILBOATS, For Owensboro', Evansville and Henders connecting at Evansville with the Cairo and Evansville Packets.

The new and light draught steamers MORNING STAR and TARASCON will leave every Tuesday Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

NOTICE. All freights and passengers must be at the Portland wharf before 5 o'clock P. M., as the boats will not be delayed after that time under any circumstance. Letters billis of lading, packages, &c., must be left with the Agents, on Fourth sreet, between Main and the river, before 5 o'clock P. W

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11, M.—The river is rising fast, with fifteen feet six inches in the

S. B. YOUNG B. E. Neal, Master, will leave as above every Tuesday, Thurst and Saturday at 2 P. M. For freight or passage as a coto any intermediate landing, apply on board, to fault day! B. J. CAFFERY, Asent. Wallst.

FANCY COODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS! Music Boxes, all sizes; Jewelry, of latest styles;

Ladies' & Gent's Watches; Silver and Plated Ware;

J. J. HIRSCHBUHL'S JEWELRY STORE,

No. 233 Main st., one door above Third. DIARIES FOR 1865,

A full and choice line at

CIVILL & CALVERT'S, 431 Main street. ALBUMS.

Patented Hinge Back PHOTOGRAPHIC

ALLEUNIS. WE RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION OF

YY the public to the above Album, it having the advantages of LAYING OPEN PERFECTLY FLAT and being MORE DURABLE THAN ANY OTHER ALBUM MADE. In this patent binding each leaf is attached to a small rod covered with morocce, forming a separate hinge of its own, admitting the book to be opened to its full extent without danger of the slightest injury. This ingenious invention cannot fail to be universally approved, as it combines utility with beauty.

GIVILL & CALVERT, deel dtf 431 Main street.

BEAUTIUL PORTRAITS. Splendid Steel Engraved Portraits of

President Lincoln, Lieut. Gen. Grant, Maj. Gen. McClellan, Maj. Gen. Sherman,

Maj. Gen. Hancock. Just Received from the Publishers, Derby & Miller, New York.

### MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

Dated: Louisville, Ky., January 6, 1865. ja7 14t

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 229

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. SS.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1865, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against 31 bales cotton, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky, on the 4th day of January A. D., 1853, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles did come from the State of Tennessee to the State of Kentucky without any permit therefore having been obtained, in violation of the Act of Congress and been obtained, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitats of the rest of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitats of the rest of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, In pursuance of the monition under the

aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me direct sons buildings said articles or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of Its next February term, the 20th day of February A. D. 1850, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D. JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: Louisville, Ky., January 6, 1865. ja7 14t

CAMP LIBRARIES.

### NEW YEAR'S GIFT CAMPLIBRARIES

THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, in response to numerous and earnest appeals from urgeons, chaplains and field officers, will receive, forward, and place under the care of proper librarians, ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTT CAMP AND GUN-BOAT LIBRARIES of one hundred and fifty volumes each-if the friends of our soldiers and sailors will ferward them to its branches, or to the Central Office, during the holidays. It is but a small matter for each purcha er of holiday gifts for friends at home, to buy a handsome and pleasant book for his friends in camp or hospital, write his name in it, and direct the bookseller to send it to the Commission. It will be a positive pleasure to hundreds of wives and nothers to take down the choicest volumes from their bookcases and send them thus where their loved ones can enjoy the pleasure and profit of perusing them. Send none but the best; our soldiers deserve the best. The standard ssayis:s, histories, biography, travels, science, poetry, magazines, standard works of fiction, whatever, in short. you would put into the chamber of your own brother, confined with a broken limb, will be appeale, as well as religious works. Forward the parcel to J. E. HARDY, 325 West Main street, or to J. G. BARRETT, Treasurer Citizen's Bank, Louisville, Ky. d30 tf

ISAAC RUSSELL, Secretary.

### DRAFT.

Corrections of the Enrollment.

HEAD-QUARTERS BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, LOUISVILLE, KY., January 3, 1864. INDER INSTRUCTIONS OF COLONEL W. H. SIdell, Acting Provost Marshal General for Kentucky, the Board of Enrollment will continue the correction of the rolls on the points embraced in the former calls, viz: lst. ALIENAGE. 2d. UNSUITABLENES OF AGE—under 20 or over 45 years. 3d. Non-residence, which must em-brace three distinct points: non-residence in this Dis-trict, actual residence elsewhere, enbollment at the PLACE OF RESIDENCE CLAIMED. 4th. MANIFEST PHYSICA INABILITY, such as loss of a limb, atrophy of a limb paralysis, loss of right eye, rupture and other manifes ases of permanent inability. 5th. Two years service i he Military or Naval service of the United States Enrolled persons having claims under any of these five points, are requested to call at the Head-Quarters of the Board with their proof, for the correction of the list The Board meets daily, except Sunday

G. W. WOMACK, Pro. Mar. WILL R. HERVEY, Com'r. T. S. BELL, Surgeon. Draft in Jeffersonville.

IN ORDER TO CLEAR JEFFERSONVILLE CITY
and Township from the coming drait, all persons
liable to draft have been assessed, and all others f-eling
interested in the enterprise will call and pay to W. H.
Fogg, Treasurer at the Bank, without delay.

G. W. EWING,
R. S. HEISKELL,
F. R. LEWIS,
JOHN C. HOWARD,
J. J. CONWAY,
Executive Committee,

PACKING BOXES.

MUNROE & HATCH, (Successors to D. Goodwillie & Co.) Wholesale BOX MANUFACTORY. High Street Planing Mill, near Twelfth St.,

JORL HATCH

LOUISVILLE, KY. Sawing, Re-Splitting, Planing, &c., Done Promptly. olicited, Post-Office Box 527.

PROPOSALS.

BEEF! BEEF! BEEF!

Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky., January 9, 1865. CEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office (No. 328 East Main street), until 12 o'clock M on the 19th inst. for furnishing all the

FRESH BEEF

that may be required by the Subsistence Department of the United States Army for issue to troops, &c., within that pertion of the State of Kentucky lying east of the Louisville and Nashville Radread (the city of Louisville, all stat ons and camps on the L. and N. R. R. and the cities of Covington and Newport excluded), for three months, commencing on the list day of February mext.

The beef must be furnished at the camps and stations of the troops in equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat (accas, shanks and kidney tallow excluded), in such quantities as may from lime to time be required, and on such daysas may be designated by the Commissaries of the respective commands.

The Beef must be made from steers. Eecf made from bulls, stags, he fers and cows will not be received.

The accepted bid will form the basis of a written contract of the usual form and conditions.

The contractor will be required to give bond in the sum of \$2,000, with two responsible sureties, for the faithful performance of his contract.

Payments will be made mouthly for the quantity of Fresh Beaf furnished, and in the funds furnished by the United States for public disbursoment; but in the event of the Commissary being without funds to pay for it, then payment to be made as soon after as funds may be received for that purpose.

Each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) attached to it and must comply strictly with all its requirements.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two persons, whose responsibility must be excettified to by the Clerk of the County Court where the party resides and by the oath of allegiance of the proposer to the National Government.

Blank forms of proposal, guarantee, certificate of responsibility and oath of allegiance will be furnished by the undersigned on application either in person, by mail or telegraph.

or telegraph.

No proposal will be entertained unless the proposer is present at the opening of the bids.

The right to reject all bids is reserved.

J. W. BARBIGER,

jal9 7t Lieut. Col. and Chief C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

They are Gems of Art! CIVILL & CALVERT,

OFFICE U. S. COMNISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9, 1865. 

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, MADE BY offirst hands, will be received at this office, until 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 13th day of January, 1865, for furnishing the following subsistence supplies, viz: 5,000 barrels Extra Flour, to agree in quality with sample to be seen at this office, barrels to be full head lined.

260,000 Pounds good, dry, clean, medium-sized New White Beans, in good, strong, well-coopered barrels, full head lined.

360,000 Pounds good, dry, Brown Sugar, in good, strong, well-coopered barrels, full head lined.

375,000 Pounds fine, dry Salt, in strong, well coopered barrels. The above to be delivered, free of all charges for drayage, packages or otherwise, at the Commissary Storehouses at Jeffersonville, Ind., on or before the 31st day of January, 1866.

All packages must be strong and well made, and plainly

nouses at Jeffersonville, Ind., on or before the 31st day of January, 1865.

All packages must be strong and well made, and plainly marked as per pattern to be seen at this office, and actual tare will be deducted for all descriptions of packages.

Proposals must be made on the blanks furnished at this office, and for each article they must be on separate sheets and must be made in duplicate.

Samples of all articles, except Flour, must accompany proposals and be carefully marked with the name of the bidder; and should any party to whom a contract is awarded under this advertisement fail to deliver within the time designated, the undersigned shall be allowed to purchase to extent of deficiency, and the contractor shall pay the difference of cost.

The successful bidders must be present in person at the time of announcing the awards, as their presence is required.

All goods are to be received subject to the increase.

All goods are to be received subject to the inspection of uch person as the Commissary of Subsistence shall des Payments will be made in such funds as may be furomplied with.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or al
ids for proper cause.
ja95t

H. C. SYMONDS, Major and C. S. gned reserves the right to reject any or all

QUARTER-MASTER'S OFFICE, }
NEW ALBANY, IND., JANUARY 5, 1865. }
CEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL BE
Directived at the office of Col. O. Cross, Deputy Quartermaster General, at Fittsburg, Pa., until 12 o'clock M.
THUK-DAY, THE 12th DAY OF JANUARY, 1885 for osals to be for the coal in the boats without pay for A bond, with approved security, equil to one-third the price of the Coal to be delivered, will be required.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all

### PERIODICALS.

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